FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET AFGHAN LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU220822 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]

[Text] We send most sincere congratulations and cordial wishes on the occasion of your country's holiday--the 61st anniversary of the declaration of independence of Afghanistan--to the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, to the Revolutionary Council and to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as well as to the friendly people of Afghanistan and to you personally, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf.

Under the influence of the Great Socialist October Revolution the militant, freedom-loving country of Afghanistan shook off the imperialist, colonial yoke. After their declaration of independence, the Afghan people, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, pursued the struggle for the achievement of democratic freedoms and social justice, a struggle which brought about the historic victory of the April 1978 revolution. The victory of the progressive forces on 27 December 1979 against the conspiracy of internal reaction, aimed at diverting the people of Afghanistan from the path they themselves had chosen, raised the revolution to a new level and opened broad, future prospects for the building of a just and democratic society.

We sincerely rejoice at the successes achieved by the friendly people of Afghanistan in consolidating their revolutionary achievements, in their struggle to defeat counter-revolution. The historic battle, which the heroic Afghan people are waging under the leadership of the people's democratic party, in cooperation with the selfless, international assistance of the Soviet Union and of the other fraternal, socialist countries, in cooperation with all progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world, will inevitably be crowned by total victory.

Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people express their militant solidarity and their support for the struggle of the Afghan working people in defending the independence and freedom of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

On the occasion of the national holiday of Afghanistan we express our firm conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two countries, parties and peoples will continue to develop and strengthen in the interest and to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Afghan peoples, as well as in the interest of security and peace throughout the world.

SOVIET MINISTER KOSTOUSOV COMMENTS ON ENGINEERING COOPERATION

AU211103 Sofia BTA in English 0802 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, August 21 (BTA)--"Comparing the technical and economic indices of Bulgarian-made energy-feeding devices for automated lines with some of their best foreign analogues one must admit that the Bulgarian devices are on the highest level", said Mr Anatoliy Kostousov, minister of mechanical engineering and instrument-making industry of the USSR, during his visit here.

Manufacture of energy-feeding devices is not the only promising sphere of Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation in mechanical engineering. There are good prospects for development of this cooperation in the production of automated lines, unitized machines, robots and industrial manipulators. The trend in robot-making for the two countries is to manufacture standardized robots and manipulators, to pool their efforts in creating a common robot family of different technical destination.

Another important trend in the joint work is the construction of automated lines for mechancial and forge-and-press operations. Another sphere of industrial joint production is manufacture of automated assembly lines. The latter will have great economic returns as the assembly work is claiming now 40 per cent of labour in the production of a whole machine.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SOVIET GEOLOGY MINISTER KOZLOVSKIY

AU211815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, Soviet minister of geology, who is visiting Bulgaria. Talks were held on problems of the bilateral cooperation in geology that are linked with the fulfillment of the basic tasks included in the general program for specialization and production sharing in the sphere of material production between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union up to 1990.

ZHIVKOVA RECEIVES GREEK COMPOSER THEODORAKIS

AU211816 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova today received the Greek composer and public figure Mikis Theodorakis who is a bearer of the Bulgarian Cyrilus and Methodius First Degree medal. She familiarized the guest with the cultural policy of Bulgaria and with the implementation of a program for esthetical education of the working people and youth that aims at a harmonious building up of the socialist personality.

During the talks, issues pertaining to expanding the cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece were also discussed.

ZHIVKOVA MEETS WITH WPC CHAIRMAN ROMESH CHANDRA

AU211817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture, has received Romesh Chandra, WPC chairman. During the talks which were held in an atmosphere of genuine friendship and cooperation, issues were discussed pertaining to the preparations for the forum of the World Peace Parliament and for the "Banner of Peace" children's assembly.

Romesh Chandra left Bulgaria today.

BCP, TANZANIAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY SIGN PROTOCOL IN SOFIA

AU211908 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 21 Aug (BTA)--BCP CC Secretary Dimitur Stanishev met Mr Pius Msekwa, national executive secretary of Tanzania's Revolutionary Party, who is here on a visit at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

During the meeting information was exchanged on the tasks being solved by the two parties at the present stage. Views were exchanged on some topical foreign political matters and special importance was attached to the situation in the African south. The possibilities for further expanding the inter-party relations were discussed and a cooperation protocol for the 1980-81 period between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania was signed.

LEBANESE CP LEADER SHAWI DEPARTS AFTER VACATION

AU220805 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Georges Shawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee left Bulgaria today.

He had visited our country and spent a period of vacation here at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The guest was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

KUBADINSKI GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON WORLD PEACE FORUM

AU181641 Sofia BTA in English 1501 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 18 Aug (BTA)--From September 23 to 27 Bulgaria will host the World Peace Parliament of the nations. Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Preparatory Committee, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, spoke here today of the preparations for the forthcoming forum of the world peace public.

He said at a news conference that delegations from 120 states and representatives of over 60 international organizations will take part in the work of the World Peace Parliament. Many of the 150 prominent political, public and cultural figures from all over the world, who have been invited personally to attend the World Peace Parliament, have acknowledged their willingness to participate in this event. National committees have been founded in 72 countries, which are working now actively for the preparation of the forum.

The problems of disarmament, arms race, detente and the ways to preserve peace in the world, the struggle of the newly-liberated countries for national and economic independence for social progress will be discussed at the meeting in Sofia.

Questions of the struggle against racism and colonialism, against apartheid, for consolidation and development of solidarity with the fighting people of Asia, Africa and Latin America will be also discussed.

Mr Kubadinski spoke of the active preparation of the Bulgarian public to take part in the forum, as well as to give a good welcome to the 2,000 representatives of the world peace public expected in Sofia.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL MEETING--Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova met in Varna today the representatives of the creative artistic intelligentsia. She spoke about the main trends in the cultural policy that is being implemented by the party and the state aimed at constantly raising the intellectural standard of the Bulgarian people within the developed socialist society. Todor Stoychev, first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, also attended the meeting. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 21 Aug 80 AU]

CZECH EXILE MLYNAR COMPARES POLAND TODAY, CSSR IN 1968

LD201809 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The situation in Poland cannot be compared with that in Czechoslovakia. There the political opposition is working under considerably more intense pressure. This is maintained by the Czechoslovak author and political scientist Zdenek Mlynar. He is currently in Stockholm on account of the 12th anniversary of the Soviet invasion in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Zdenek Mlynar has been living in exile in Austria for the past 3 years. He is regarded as one of the foremost experts on conditions both in his home country and in other East European states. (Hans von Frisen) met him this afternoon.

[Von Frisen] Political pressure is more intense today in Czechoslovakia that it is in Poland, says Zdenek Mlynar. The number of political prisoners, that is persons persecuted because of their political opinions and because they try to spread their ideas to others, is greater. There are hardly any political prisoners in the actual sense in Poland. Those who are in Polish prisons for political crimes are usually guilty of minor offenses, such as saying something disparaging about the Soviet President and party leader Brezhnev in the company of merry friends. This may lead to a few months in prison. Zdenek Mlynar stresses, however, that sentences of this kind naturally dampen the spirit of opposition of many persons.

The opposition in Poland, like the now topical group KOR [Workers Defense Committees] does not have it easy, stresses Zdenek Mlynar. The practical resources are small and it may be easier to (?get) out a message to foreign countries than within Poland. But the Polish powers that be also know that there is a political pressure from below, which has had its successes both in 1970 and 1976. Today too there is pressure from tne workers on the shop floor. That is why the Polish leaders are cautious and prepared for certain concessions.

Zdenek Mlynar also talks about direct contacts between the opposition groups KOR in Poland and Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia. There have been personal meetings between representatives of these two organizations, and there are even jointly written documents. But Zdenek Mlynar does not want to exaggerate the significance of these contacts which have proved to be very difficult to bring about. Members of Charter 77 have landed in prison because of their contacts with KOR in Poland.

The most significant difference between the situation in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the situation in Poland today is that the so-called Prague Spring 12 years ago was led from above, by those who held power in Czechoslovak Communist Party, Zdenek Mlynar says. In Poland today it is a question of unrest from below. In 1968 the Soviet leaders were fearful that the Czechoslovak example might be contagious. That was the reason for the Soviet invasion. In the case of Poland the Soviet Union must proceed with considerably more caution. A military entry into Poland would mean a bloodbath in central Europe at a time when the Soviet leaders are pursuing a policy of detente in Europe, and (?since) the Soviet Union already has problems at its eastern [as heard] border in Afghanistan the Kremlin leadership will probably try to avoid a crisis also along the Soviet western border, says Zdenek Mlynar. He does not completely exclude the possibility of a Soviet military action, but such an action will probably only follow if the Soviet Union feels that its position within the whole Eastern bloc is threatened.

[Announcer] (Hans Von Frisen) met Zdenek Mlynar. We may add that this afternoon the Swedish Metalworkers' Union decided to send a telegram to Polish President Jablonski.

In it the union says that the union has followed with deep concern the developments in Poland lately and that the demands of the Polish workers must be solved through negotiations. The Swedish Metalworkers' Union has 450,000 members.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS ON SITUATION IN POLAND, GIEREK SPEECH

AU211225 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 20 August, on page 6, carries a 1,700-word Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch, entitled "Party Organizations on the Economic Situation; Increased Demands on Management." Lipavsky discusses the current "member meetings of PZPR basic and workshop organizations in plants and enterprises" in the light of recent "diverse complications in the economic development," which have "shifted the main weight" in solving current problems to the "quality of the party organizations' influence on eliminating them."

Lipavsky notes the improvement in production in the first half of 1980 and its positive impact on the retail turnover, adding that the populations' incomes have increased more quickly than market deliveries and that agricultural production is lagging behind needs because of bad weather. He states that "the enormous reserves, primarily in working discipline and self-control, production organization, handling of raw and other materials and the utilization of production facilities are being pointed out." Quoting TRYBUNA LUDU, Lipavsky calls the members' meetings "critical and self-critical" and noted the stress being laid on the party's leading role and the communists' duties in overcoming the shortcomings and problems. He notes that it is necessary to "eliminate feelings of unjust treatment in remunerations" and adds: "One is speaking frankly and critically about other things too and, above all, about who is responsible for what," pointing out that "to ignore the discussion about raising wages, a discussion that overlooks the necessity of adequately raising labor productivity, would in the end lead to an aggravation of the economic situation. I may be unpopular to adopt a correct stance, but with a party member this is necessary, we hear at the meetings."

Lipavsky then deals with the criticism raised in the meetings that certain managers are not heeding the need for changes in effectiveness and production, that they show a tendency to authoritarianism and technocracy in work, and neglect the working people's participation in management. In this context he cites an article by Z. Zandorowski in ZYCIE PARTII on "making a fetish of professionalism" among managers, which is "apolitical," "alien to socialist humanism" and contrary to the principle that managers must combine professional knowledge with political knowledge.

Lipavsky states that "the tenor of the deliberations of Polish communists in plants and enterprises thus unambiguously lays down that the situation demands a broader and deeper comradely control, and a more resolute influence of individual organizations on the style and level of economic management, because the demands placed on this management have grown to an unprecedented extent in view of the complicated and exacting problems." After noting the stress placed by the members meetings on party discipline, or responsibility and initiative, Lipavsky concludes by underscoring the "irreplaceable leading role of the party, which holds the key to the solution of all questions of society's development and of the satisfaction of its needs."

On the same day RUDE PRAVO carries on page 7 a 400-word "(ZR)"-signed report, entitled "The Solution Lies in Responsible Work; From Comrade Edward Gierek's Speech on the Country's Economic and Domestic-Political Situation." The report notes that, in his speech on Polish radio and television on 18 August, Gierek "dealt with the topical problems of industry, agriculture and the domestic market"; and that he "announced that a thorough analysis of the living costs of all groups of the population would be carried out on a continuous basis, as a foundation for the gradual adjustments of wages and salaries."

He also assured that deliveries of flour, sugar and vegetable and animal fats have been ensured for the domestic market despite all difficulties; and "then criticized that many party suggestions in the sphere of planning and management are being implemented too slowly, in relation to the country's needs." The report concludes: "Comrade Gierek stressed that, above all, Poland needs internal calm. The losses caused by the interruption of work merely reduce the possibilities of a solution. He called upon all Polish citizens to cooperate and to participate far more in public life.

"He also mentioned the attempts of certain anarchist and antisocialist groups, as well as of irresponsible individuals to abuse the situation politically; and stressed that no actions aimed against the foundations of political and economic [hospodarsky] order in Poland will be tolerated. The interest of the state, and the feelings of responsibility for its fate [osud], is the barrier which nobody may overstep with impunity."

LEADERS CABLE CONDOLENCES TO POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON RAIL CRASH

LD201825 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, have sent to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Peoples Republic, a telegram of condolences expressing sympathy in connection with the railway accident near Torun.

FOJTIK RECEIVES APN OFFICIAL FOR TALKS

LD211906 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Igor Medvedev, deputy chairman of APN, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit. In a cordial and comradely conversation they talked about topical questions of the agency's work and about the further development of cooperation in the work of the influence of the mass information media. The discussion was attended by Otto Cmolik, the head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee and by Vladimir (Shudeyev), chief editor of APN.

BRIEFS

VISITING SOVIET COMMENTATOR--V. Korionov, Soviet publicist and political commentator of Moscow PRAVDA, who is currently visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Daily RUDE PRAVO, discussed "topical questions of the current international situation" with CSSR journalists in Prague on 18 August. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

DAMAGED RAILWAY CARS--In the first half of 1980 some 50,000 railroad cars had to be taken out of service due to damage caused by irresponsible treatment. The material damage was Kcs34.5 million. On the average every railroad car now winds up in the repair shop six times a year. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 16 Aug 80 p 7 AU]

RAPE PROCUREMENT--The North Moravian region had fulfilled its state procurement plan of winter rape by 103.1 percent on 15 August. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

EHRICH VIEWS REFORGER MANEUVERS, RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE

DW211027 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpts from Matthias Ehrich commentary]

[Text] According to Pentagon information, this year's Reforger exercise will be under the command of the newly formed general staff of the rapid deployment force, and most of the 17,000 participating Americans belong to that special force for quick interventions. The U.S. 2nd Tank Division is supposed to be flown to the FRG with C-141 transport planes as the main unit of the Reforger maneuver. The 2nd Tank Division will find its heavy combat equipment already available in the north of the Federal Republic, where it will start its action together with U.S. brigades permanently stationed in the FRG.

The fact that a part of the notorious U.S. rapid deployment force will appear for the first time in central Europe in the immediate vicinity of the GDR border has a very serious military-political dimension. These units which were set up last year for rapid military action throughout the world have already achieved an inglorious reputation. Whether in the Caribbean or the Near or Middle East, they have been planned for action wherever the United States is interested in aggravating the situation. They are supposed to pick the chestnuts out of the fire for the United States in the crisis areas, a task that is dangerous for the whole world, a task which purposefully takes into consideration the risk of an emergency.

This group is supposed to become active at the seam of the two large alliance systems in the area of greatest military concentration. The Pentagon obviously seems to consider central Europe a crisis area, as a potential area of action for its specialists in matters of intervention.

COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR FREEDOM OF U.S. 'COLONY' PUERTO RICO

DW212026 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1405 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Klaus (Broschinski) commentary]

[Text] In its meeting of 20 August the UN special committee for decolonization has called upon the United States to immediately submit a plan providing for the decolonization of the Antilles island of Puerto Rico and to take corresponding measures for--as it put it--the complete handing over of power to the people of Puerto Rico. The decolonization committee once again advocated the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence and came out against the U.S. striving for annexation of the island as [words indistinct]. Here is a commentary by Dr Klaus (Broschinski):

Since the end of the last century Puerto Rico, which is located in the mid-Carribbean, is a de facto colony of the United States, even though it has been described by the latter as an associated free state ever since the popular uprising that took place in the early fifties. Puerto Rico is actually governed from Washington. There is merely a governor in its capital San Juan. Though the governor and the congress in San Juan are elected by the island's inhabitants, they do not exercise any genuine power. Washington reserves for itself the decisive economic issues and defense policy. In addition, almost all American laws are in force, but the Puerto Ricans do not enjoy the rights emanating from these. This is why the UN committee as early as in 1972 clearly defined the status of Puerto Rico as that of a colony and advocated the island state's independence and sovereignty.

The interest of the United States and of parts of Puerto Rico's large bourgeoisie (?supported by the United States) is directed toward letting the Antilles island become the 51st star on the U.S. flag, that is to say the 51st federal state. They want this mainly for military-strategic reasons, because Vieques, a smaller island that belongs to Puerto Rico, is a giant military base where, by the way, the large-scale landing maneuvers of the Caribbean rapid development forces of the United States were recently held. If one draws a circle with a pair of compasses, then all Caribbean and Central American states are located therein, including Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada--to name only a few of those states of the region against which the subversive and military plans of the United States are directed in the first place.

The present condition of Puerto Rico as a so-called free state on the other hand certainly entails quite a few advantages for the American capitalists, due mainly to the tax privileges for investments made on the island, as well as the low wage structure, since the wage level here is roughly 40 percent lower than in the United States; and it is not just a small part of the products derived from the oil sources in the Puerto Rican refineries and chemical plants, which are destined for the U.S. domestic market, that can be produced at much lower prices. This is why fabulous profits can be scored here, while the majority of the island's inhabitants are so poor and the unemployment rate is so high that roughly half of the Puerto Ricans hire themselves out in the United States. Puerto Rico, whose name actually means rich port, has to import almost everything, even foodstuffs, because its agriculture is adjusted exclusively to monoculture.

Granted, the so-called Progressive Party is in power in San Juan--which, however, is in favor of Puerto Rico's joining of the United States as the 51st federal state--but the genuine interests of the Puerto Ricans are being represented by the opposition socialist party, which demands that the island become independent of the United States.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA TO ARRIVE 22 AUGUST

LD211820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, arrives in the GDR tomorrow for a state visit. He was invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

HONECKER RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER

LD211550 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has assessed the development of relations with Mozambique as very successful. He received in Berlin today the Mozambique military delegation, led by Defense Minister Alberto Joaquim Chipande.

During the meeting he praised the successes of this African country on the road to a new progressive society. In his view, the present visit provides a fresh incentive to cooperation on the basis of the bilateral friendship treaty. Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries the GDR will always fulfill its internationalist class duty and continue to support Mozambique and other African countries in their just struggle against imperialism and racism.

Defense Minister Chipande expressed his thanks for the GDR workers' constant solidarity. He reported on the efforts of the people's liberation forces in protecting Mozambique's revolutionary achievements from attacks by imperialism and its accomplices.

YOUTH SEMINAR WITH CUBAN DELEGATION HELD IN ROSTOCK

LD211334 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Tasks in educating young people according to communist principles were discussed this morning in Rostock by delegates of the FDJ and Cuban youth organizations at a joint seminar. It is attended by the leaders of the festival delegations and first secretaries of the organizations, Egon Krenz and Luis Orlando Dominguez. Also being discussed is how members of the FDJ and Union of Young Communists help strengthen the two countries' economies. The focus of attention, in this respect, were the party congress initiatives. At the start of the meeting a program was drawn up to establish new measures of cooperation between the organizations during the next few years. The document provides, among other things, for the exchange of experiences in mastering science and technology. The plan was announced to send two FDJ friendship brigades to Cuba in September.

Officials at Delegation

LD211922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Rostock--Sixty-nine friendship brigades of the FDJ, with over 1300 members, have been active in the past 5 years in African, Asian and Latin American countries. The Union of Young Communists, UJC, for its part, currently has members of its internationalist "Ernesto Che Guevara" detachment deployed in over 35 countries to help with literacy, construction work and public health. This information was provided by speakers of the two associations today at a joint seminar in Rostock.

The seminar took place as part of the first friendship meeting between the youth of the GDR and Cuba (20-24 August). Numerous speakers dealt above all with joint concerns and the exchange of experiences in the ideological fight against imperialism. The most prominent participants were the two first secretaries, Egon Krenz (FDJ) and Luis Orlando Dominguez (UJC). Guests of honor were, among others, the Cuban ambassador to the GDR, Juan Garcia Oliveras, as well as the parents of Tamara Bunke, Ernesto "Che" Guevara's comrade.

Also today, the FDJ and UJC delegate groups visited enterprises in Rostock City and Bezirk. Talks and meetings took place at the Rostock Warnow shipyard, the Matthias-Thesen shipyard Wismar, the Volks shipyard Stralsund and elsewhere. Other groups visited fishing and processing enterprises in Rostock and Sassnitz on the Ruegen Island, as well as the overseas port Rostock and several agricultural enterprises.

TISCH RECEIVES VISITING FRG TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

LD211912 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 21 Aug (ADN)--A delegation of the Main Executive Committee of the Foodstuffs/Delicatessen/Restaurant Trade Union of the FRD's DGB [German Trade Union Federation], led by its First Chairman Guenter Doeding, was received for a talk in Berlin today by Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the GDR's FDGB. At the center of the talks was an exchange of views on the trade unions' responsibility in safeguarding peace, the continuation of the process of detente and the achieving of genuine disarmament measures. The FRG trade unionists were invited by the Trade/Foodstuffs Central Executive of the FDGB to make a factfinding tour of GDR.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES TO GIEREK, JABLONSKI ON RAIL CRASH

LD201526 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker has sent a message of condolence with regard to the rail crash at Torun in Poland. The message to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State, expresses deep sympathy of behalf of the Central Committee, the Council of State and the people of the GDR.

HONECKER, STOPH ATTEND OLYMPIC AWARDS CEREMONY

LD212146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1447 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 21 Aug (ADN)--At a festive ceremony in the GDR State Council building on Thursday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, presented high state awards to the successful participants in the 22d Olympic games in Moscow. Among those who received the awards were trainers, and sports officials, scientists, doctors and journalists. On the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers they were presented with the order Great Star of International Friendship; the order Star of International Friendship in gold; the title of honor "Hero of Labor;" the Badge of Honor of the Patriotic Order Banner of Labor.

Also present at the festive ceremony, besides the chairman of the GDR State Council, Willi Stoph, were other members of the SED Central Committee Politburo and other high-ranking GDR public figures.

At a festive ceremony in the morning Paul Verner, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council, had presented the orders Banner of Labor grades (?2) and 3 awarded by the chairman of the State Council and the GDR medals of merit awarded by the chairman of the State Council and the GDR medals of merit awarded by the chairman of the Council of Ministers to meritorious athletes, trainers, officials, scientists, sports doctors and sports journalists for outstanding achievements in the preparation and organization of the 22d Olympic games in Moscow.

Paul Verner paid tribute to the achievements of the recipients, on behalf of whom boxing trainer Manfred Woke expressed thanks for the great honor. In honor of the GDR Olympic team and meritorious figures from the world of physical culture and sport, Erich Honecker invited participants to a ball in the Palace of the Republic of Berlin's Marx-Engels-Platz.

Honecker Address

LD211826 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 21 Aug (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, made the following speech to the GDR Olympic participants in Berlin on Thursday:

Dear athletes, dear friends: It is with great pleasure that I cordially welcome you, the successful participants in the 22d Olympic games in Moscow, our athletes, meritorious trainers, sports scientists and sports doctors, journalists and sports officials.

For the first time the Olympic games took place in a socialist country. They turned into a great event in international sports. We have witnessed thrilling competitions, outstanding and often admirable achievements and new records. The games in Moscow proved before the world that the Olympic ideas are alive. These ideas of fair competition, international understanding, peace and friendship are stronger than the boycott politics of certain circles, stronger than their attempts to return in sports again to the times of the cold war, and they will continue to be stronger.

Dear athletes: With your exemplary appearance, your exemplary fighting morale, your achievements, you have acted for the glory of sport and the honor of your socialist homeland, the GDR. The 47 gold, 37 silver, 42 bronze medals and many good places are a magnificent result. You have gained second place after the Olympic team of the Soviet Union in medals gained and unofficial placing by countries. All this would be unthinkable without the thorough preparation on which you lavished so much care. At the same time it shows that the athletes of our country are keeping up with the fast development in international top achievements. You, like the winter athletes before you in Lake Placid, have returned from Moscow with the best results gained by GDR teams in Olympic games.

On behalf of the Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and our whole country I express to you from the bottom of my heart thanks and appreciation. Our thanks also go to the trainers and sports officials, sports scientists and sports doctors, for their great share in these beautiful successes. I should not like to forget to thank today also those athletes who were unable to gain a medal or a place, but who fought all out.

We congratulate most cordially the Soviet Union athletes who attained first place in Moscow. They achieved the best results of any team which has ever taken part in the Olympic games.

Happily, nearly all GDR sports associations represented in Moscow were involved in the good overall result of our Olympic team. Nevertheless, I should like to emphasize the special share of our oarswomen and oarsmen, swimmers and athletes, handball players and canoeists.

Representative of many who achieved outstanding results, I would mention athletes such as Siegfried Brietzke who won an Olympic medal in rowing for the third time; and the marathon runner Waldemar Cierpinski, who successfully repeated his Montreal Olympic victory in Moscow. I would also mention Caren Metschuk, the most successful simmer with three gold medals and one silver medal; the athlete Baerbel Woeckel who in 1976 and 1980 was able to crown her sports career with two gold medals in the 200 meter and the 100 meter relay, as well as the canoeist Ruediger Helm who was able to add to his Olympic victory of 1976 two gold medals and one bronze medal.

The young athletes Gerd Wessig and Lutz Dombrowski who attended the Olympic games for the first time and who gained Olympic gold, impressed us with new world records in the high jump and a European record in the long jump. The young boxer Rudi Funk became Olympic medalist in the featherweight. I should also like to mention the marksman Harald Vollmar, who represented the GDR successfully in four Olympic games, and there are many more Olympic participants of our country whom one could mention.

Their development, their internationally highly appreciated achievements testify to the generous support of physical culture and sports in the GDR. Once again, for many the path has led from the Sparktakiade movement to the Olympic victors' rostrum.

Dear sports friends: With suspense and enthusiasm the citizens of our republic followed the Moscow contests. They shared your moments of anxiety but also of success. In many ways they showed their close ties with our Olympic team. To this testify not least the thousands of telegrams from home which arrived in the Olympic village. The cohesion of your team, your fighting spirit and your great sports achievements must have impressed everybody here at home. Your example will find keen emulators, especially among the young.

Thanks to the magnificent conditions created by the Soviet capital as host and organizer of the games, the contests took place in first-rate sports venues, at high sporting, organizational and technical standards and in full agreement with the charter and rules of the IOC and international sports federations. But however important, that is only one part; for Moscow and its citizens opened their hearts to all participants and guests wherever they came from, and proved themselves outstnding hosts for the world's athletes. The success of the 22d Olumpic games in the capital of the USSR is an important contribution toward defending and promoting the Olympic movement, wholly in the spirit of its inestimable worth for sport, international friendship and the cause of peace.

Dear athletes, dear comrades and friends: The results of our Olympic team take their worthy place among the achievements with which the workers of our country are currently preparing for the 10th party congress of the SED within the socialist competition movement. After this test passed with flying colors, GDR sport is facing new tasks. The Olympic games in particular ought to strengthen the resolve in all of us to continue to pay great attention to the Spartakiade movement and its development, leisure time and recreational sports--in short, sport in all its aspects. In this I am thinking particularly of the "Sports Relay 10th Party Congress." We are certain that our socialist sports organization, the GDR German Gymnastics and Sports Association, will continue to do everything to raise to a higher level still physical culture and sports for the benefit of the people.

At the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers I present to you, in recognition and appreciation of your outstanding achievements in the 22d Olumpic games 1980 Moscow, the awards of work: Star of International Friendship, Patriotic Order of Merit, and the order Banner of Work. I give you cordial congratulations. I wish for all of you personal well-being, new successes in sport and in the strengthening of our socialist GDR.

AUTHORITIES ARREST FRG CITIZEN FOR 'SUBVERSIVE ACTS'

AU211422 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 18 Aug, GDR security organs caught red-handed and arrested FRG citizen Marion Stirnweiss for crimes committed against the GDR. In cooperation with criminal elements in the FRG, she has repeatedly abused the liberal entry regulations and organized subversive acts against the GDR and other socialist states. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN--Stockholm--An agreement on the cultural and scientific cooperation between the GDR and Sweden was signed in Stockholm on Thursday. It covers the years 1980 to 1982. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1833 GMT 21 Aug 80 LD]

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS FROM WARSAW ON STRIKE SITUATION

LD211228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Szabolcs Szilagyi dispatch]

[Text] Warsaw--The collectives of Polish communists are warning of the extremely dangerous consequences of the strikes. They draw attention to the great damage the strikes are causing for the whole of society.

In all the areas of the country local party groups and constitutional sessions are being held. Communist collectives are holding an exchange of opinion about the current social-economic situation. Party conferences began yesterday in the capital and in two district headquarters of Upper-Silesia, Katowice and Bielskio Biala where the participants expressed their reaction to the recent speeches by the party first secretary and the premier, who expressed their faith in order and calm. The letter the PZPR Central Committee sent to party members is also on the agenda everywhere. The participants expressed deep anxiety at the country's grave problems, especially with regard to the strikes. They emphasized that society's problems must be solved resolutely and quickly. Polish communists say that stopping production is the most costly way of showing disagreement and, even if the wishes were fulfilled, the whole of society pays for the price of the strikes. Party meetings paid special attention to the fact that the activity of antisocialist elements has become more active in recent days. They emphasized the unity of the Polish people, saying that those who talk about democracy and human rights are attempting in reality to endanger the foundation of the system. Polish communists also said that because of the activity of these people, Poland's independence, security and reliability in the face of its allies could be weakened.

Infiltration of 'Antisocialist Elements'

LD211902 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Szabolcs Szilagyi dispatch]

[Text] Warsaw--There are reports of a deterioration in the supply situation owing to the continuing labor stoppages along the Baltic coast. The economic damage caused by the strike is making the country's economic position worse day by day, endangering the functioning of the entire economy. As reports by the Polish news media and responsible personalities reveal, the antisocialist elements who have infiltrated the working class are continuing to hinder the success of the negotiations of the government committee at the coast and are hindering the restoration of understanding, order and calm by making demands which are alien to the working class.

In these far from easy days every sober-thinking person in Poland--and I can safely include the overwhelming majority of the country's population in their ranks--isolates himself from the extremes and watches with concern the developments along the coast. This is also shown by the party meetings at work places everywhere in the country, where communists, searching for the way out of the serious economic problems, are warning about the dangers of the strikes and are urging the separation of the hostile elements.

In the majority of the enterprises, in most parts of the country, production is continuing. The inhabitants of villages and towns are going about their work as usual. After the festive opening ceremonies yesterday, the school children have returned to their class rooms; half a million entering school for the first time.

Harvesting has reached the half-way stage; many youth brigades, including university students, are helping the peasants. The weather was favorable in the last few days but, unfortunately, at present there is heavy rain falling on the voivodships in the middle of the country.

MAGYAR HIRLAP CRITICIZES PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE 59

LD200930 Budapest MTI in English 0650 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 20 Aug (MTI)--"The United States has ever endeavoured for military superiority over the Soviet Union. The intention behind acquiring superiority has always been that, if needed, the American war network may be able to strike the first, annihilating blow to the Soviet Union. If there were people who happened to doubt it, they are compelled to muse over the modification of the nuclear strategy leaked out recently in Washington," emphasi es MAGYAR HIRLAP in its Wednesday issue in an article entitled "Under the Spell of the First Strike" commenting on the American nuclear strategic conception described as "novel".

"The new conception, contained in Presidential Directive No. 59 signed recently by Carter, is nothing more than a theoretical crowning of the Pentagon's years-long efforts and their elevation to the level of official policy. In the light of the presidential directive new angle attaches to certain American military plans to steps of the foregoing years." To illustrate just a few of these, the Budapest daily mentions that moves have been on since 1977 to change the warheads of the Minuteman-3 type American intercontinental missiles. The new MK-12 type warheads contain twice as much explosive power and precisely strike the target as their predecessors. "Defence Secretary Brown himself has admitted: This modernized system will raise the American nuclear potential to an extent that it can destroy even the strengthened objects without the need to install MX missiles in the system."

The Budapest daily goes on to write:

"Does, therefore, the United States not need the MX system? These missiles are not required only for defence. These are required rather for that certain 'disarming' strike whose thought--accompanied with the misleading slogans--has been elevated virtually to the level of doctrine. Likewise, the concealed concept of striking the first blow is borne in mind when the United States is making extensive efforts to develop Trident-2 missiles that can be launched undersea, or when it seeks to deploy new medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe."

MAGYAR HIRLAP goes on to refer to the New York TIMES, which openly pointed out that the new American strategy will in any case raise the possibility of catastrophic misunderstanding and enhance the danger of nuclear suicide. "As far as the USA's NATO allies are concerned," continues the Budapest paper, "it is already clear that the new American directive carries new dangers for Western Europe. If a limited nuclear war is considered possible by people in Washington, no special imagination is required to discern that most probably the first scene of such a war would be the Western half of our continent.

"It is not the first time that in its pursuit for military superiority the United States is trying to push the world to nuclear catastrophe. It became known early in August that President Truman had twice considered nuclear blackmail against the Soviet Union in 1952 at the time of the Korean war. In his concept, a nuclear strike against major Soviet and Chinese cities could have been a suitable means for ending the Korean war. This measure was not implemented, probably because the President was compelled to have second thoughts by the possibility of a Soviet response. But the very 'concept' witnesses the lack of rational thinking and the loss of realism. Unfortunately, in this respect not much difference can be experienced between the American political thinking at the time and at present. But this should be understood clearly by everybody in Washington, too, that what was not possible in 1952, is all the more impossible in the eighties against the background of the global strategic balance. The Soviet Union has made it clear that it would brook no nuclear blackmail and it is taking adequate measures for its defence," concludes the Budapest daily.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 21 AUG

LD220842 Budapest MTI in English 0608 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 21 Aug (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday.

The Council of Ministers approved a report on discussions in Hungary conducted by Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister of Grenada, and it resolved on tasks aimed at promoting relations between the two countries.

The government discussed and adopted a report about the modernization of organizational forms of consumer services and about the development of services by private artisans. It established that following the planned development work in the foregoing years, modern material-technological bases for the further advancement of services were founded throughout the country. The modernization of organizations has become necessary for further elevating the standard of services to the population and for a more efficient operation of the already established network. That is why the Council of Ministers has resolved that, on the one hand, the currently functioning organizations in the state and cooperative service sectors should be modernized, and on the other hand, those organizational forms should be evolved which adjust better to demands differentiated by trade and territory. The further development of service industry will not drain manpower from other territories of the national economy. The relevant legal provisions extend possibility for a more extensive employment in the service sector of outworkers, family members and of persons holding full-time job elsewhere. The operational and management conditions of individual organizational form should be so determined that these ensure the concerned organization's financial interests in an ever fuller fulfilment of the population's service requirements.

The government discussed and approved a proposal outlined agricultural price measures for 1981 and pertaining to changes to be made in the price mechanism of food products. [sentence as received] The measures will enhance the influencing role of prices, stimulate thriftier use of energy and material, promote enforcement of the requirements of efficiency and increase interest in boosting production.

The development of procurement prices and the operation of the price mechanism are being constantly watched by the government and it will decide in time on eventual, necessary modifications.

The Council of Ministers accepted a report presented by the chairman of the people's central control commission about the position of educational and welfare conditions for elementary school pupils. It established that in the foregoing years as well as at the time of on-the-spot examinations and thereafter, several measures and initiatives were taken to improve welfare conditions like daytime homes, hostel facilities, food for students, and medical service at schools. The government resolved that the authorities concerned should work out comprehensive and joint measures for a coordinated development of elementary schools. The Council of Ministers deems it necessary that through social work, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions increasingly contribute to improve the working conditions of schools and daytime homes.

GOVERNMENT TO RAISE MACHINERY PRICES, END ENERGY SUBSIDY

LD220026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, told the MTI correspondent that the price of agricultural machinery is to go up by 2 percent, of spare parts by 7-8 percent, of artificial fertilizers and pesticides by about 6 percent. Industrial fodder will cost 5-6 percent more and services 5 percent more.

State subsidies for energy are to be abolished.

Owing to the rise in the costs of production, the prices paid to producers for agricultural produce are to increase by five percent on average. Wheat for human consumption is to go up by 20 forints per quintal, corn for fodder by 25 forints per quintal, corn 18 forints per quintal, sugarbeets 5 forints per quintal and tobacco 200 forints per quintal.

The purchase price of cattle for slaughter is to increase by 1.60 forints per kg, of pigs for slaughter by 2 forints per kg and of poultry by 2.50 forints per kg.

The minister explained that approximately 80 percent of the extra costs incurred by producers will be compensated for by the higher purchase prices. The rise in the price of machinery and materials will affect the household plots only to a small extent. It favors small producers because from 1 September the bonus payment for pigs delivered on the basis of contracts for a number of years is to increase by one forint per kg. This, together with the two forints increase in the price from 1 January, amounts to a rise of three forints.

Finally, the minister said that the price changes which are due to come into effect on 1 January were published so early so that the farms could begin to prepare for 1981.

DEFENSE MINISTER CZINEGE ATTENDS OFFICERS' GRADUATION

Order of Day

LD202002 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Order of the day of the minister of defense read out by unidentified speaker at officers' graduation ceremony in front of Budapest National Assembly building--live]

[Text] Comrades, young officers of our armed forces: You have successfully met the educational requirements at the Hungarian, Soviet and Polish military academies and colleges and at the Hungarian institutions of higher education. You have acquired the political, military, technical and other specialized skills necessary for undertaking your career. You have acquired those skills of leadership and education which are necessary for carrying out your vocation.

Young comrade officers: You have chosen the noble vocation and honoring career requiring complete identification with the cause of socialism and the policy of our revolutionary party, manly perseverance, courage and often sacrifices. Our people entrust you with their greatest treasure, the protection of the historic achievements of the socialist homeland, the defence of our sacred borders, the armed service of the cause of freedom and independence, social progress and peace, and the upbringing of the generations in the process of growing up. You must be worthy of this trust. You must always, under all circumstances, carry out the obligations undertaken in your oath. You must carry out your vocation with firm Marxist-Leninist conviction and commitment to the policy of our party. Faithful to proletarian internationalism you must strengthen the military friendship with the Soviet armed forces and the fraternal and friendly armies. In your everyday work and activity in public life you must cultivate, preserve and strengthen the unity of the working people and the armed forces and the cooperation between the armed forces and bodies of the Hungarian People's Republic.

You must educate the young soldiers entrusted in your care, your subordinates, to the complete fulfillment of their obligations as citizens, the devoted service of the cause of the working people, and prepare them for the armed defense of the socialist homeland. You must be commanders who set high standards, who are just and who look after your subordinates to the full extent under all circumstances.

The trust of our working people must help you in carrying out your vocation, one which requires manly perseverance, in the realization of your decision which is valid for the whole of your lives. The solemn oath taken in front of the state flag symbolizing the people's power, the assembly building and the publicity of our working people must motivate you to fulfill your tasks completely and at a high standard. On the basis of the authorization of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I graduate you as professional officers of the armed forces. I wish you much success, strength and health in carrying out your honoring vocation and much joy and happiness in your private life.

[Signed] Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

Czinege Speech

ID201932 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0812 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Speech by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, at officers' graduation ceremony in front of the Budapest National Assembly building--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests, young comrade officers, on the officers' graduation ceremony, the public swearing-in of young officers, I warmly greet the members of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee present, the members of the government, the active and retired officers and generals of our People's Army; I warmly greet the participants in the joint Soviet-Hungarian spaceflight, Comrade Bertalan Farkas, as well as Comrades Valeriy Kubasov and Aleksey Yeliseyev, who are spending their holidays in our country and who are honoring our graduation ceremony by their presence. I greet the foreign guests, the members of the diplomatic corps, the military and air attaches, and the representatives of the Soviet Army. I greet the parents and relatives of the officers who are about to graduate. I greet all the dear guests who are attending this ceremony. On behalf of all of us I warmly greet the young officers of our armed forces, the students who have successfully completed their studies at the Lajos Kossuth Military Academy, the Zalka Mate Military Technical Academy, the Kilian Gyorgy Air Technical Academy, and at the military academies and colleges of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, and at universities and colleges at home.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests, it is a tradition going back more than a decade that on 20 August we graduate our young officers who undertake the protection of the achievements of our beloved country and our working people as their lives' vocation. It is a beautiful symbol of the unity of our working people and our armed forces that our young officers commit themselves for their entire lives by their oath in front of the assembly building and the state flag on the day of our socialist constitution and of the feats of the new bread.

Comrades, looking back on the path which we have traveled in the past 3 and 1/2 decades, on the historic period of the protection of the development of our free, independent country, our achievements fill us with justifiable pride. All those magnificent goals for which our glorious freedom-fighter and revolutionary predecessors fought for are the living reality of our days. Many of them shed their blood and sacrificed their lives. Ever since our working people assumed control over the direction of its own fate we have achieved mangificent results even on a historical scale. In the possession of freedom, in the spirit of socialist democracy, the creative forces of millions of workers have flowered. Our working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia have created a new socialist homeland by their arduous work.

The 12th congress of our party met in session in the spring of this year; not long afterwards the National Assembly and council elections took place in our country. In the course of the elections our people once again expressed their will for the continuation of our party's policy, expressed the fact that they regard the achievements of our socialist society as their own and that they are willing to work unflinchingly to strengthen our achievements and to realize our future goals. The realization of the congress resolutions and the elections to the National Assembly and councils faithfully reflect the agreement of our working people with the policy of our party.

Our social and political system is firm. Socialism has deep roots in the people. For us who serve in the armed forces, it is honoring that owing to the trust of our people and party we can be the protectors of our achievements and of the peaceful realization of our goals.

In close harmony with the guidelines of the 12th congress, the public opinion of our country pays great attention to the developments in our economic work of construction. Our party has worked out a clear program for our future tasks. An important element of this program is that it is primarily by increasing the efficiency and standard of our economic work that we can strengthen and enrich further our achievements and increase our international role and respect. The achievements won under the past 3 and 1/2 decades provide a firm basis for the more demanding and more efficient work. Building on these, the targets which have been evolved in the spheres of economic construction, social life, in education and in defense can realistically be fulfilled.

Our entire people, just as our party congress, pay very close attention to those changes which affect economic construction. We must solve our tasks under more difficult and complex circumstances than hitherto. However, we are well aware that we can count on our people's hard work and creative energy. Thus we have all the necessary preconditions for the confident continuation of the strengthening of our achievements, the construction of the developed socialist society.

The unity of our revolutionary party and our working people is the guarantee that, just as up to now, our constructive work will be crowned with success in the future as well. The most important thing now is that we should work even more consistently, setting even higher requirements for ourselves, and with an even greater sense of responsibility for the realization of the tasks set by the 12th congress.

The reliable basis of our socialist work of construction is the ever expanding cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries within CEMA. We are firmly determined to make even better use of the possibilities inherent in socialist economic integration and the further development of the economic relations with the fraternal socialist countries.

Dear comrades, it is well known that recently the enemies of social progress, the adherents of the arms race, have launched a vehement attack for the destruction of the achievements of detente. They have revived the policy of strength and diktat reminiscent of the cold war years, the methods of creating conflicts by crude interference in the internal affairs of other states. They are endeavoring to alter the military balance between the two world systems and to gain military superiority. The military circles are underpinning this by threatening acceleration of the arms race and military budgets which exceed anything seen before. They have decided on the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. These imperialist endeavors are threatening the security of the peoples and are evoking the danger of a new world war.

In the course of the past decades we have experienced on a number of occasions that threats, the voicing of the policy of strength and the endeavor to realize it in practice, come to the fore in the policies of the imperialist powers. As an unequivocal consequence of this, soon after the conclusion of World War II, in 1949, the aggressive North Atlantic alliance, NATO, was created. As a necessary response, on 14 May 1955, the European socialist countries created their political and military defensive alliance, the Warsaw Pact. We can be proud of the fact that we are a founding member of this alliance which, for a quarter of a century now, has been the most important basis and guarantee of the preservation of European and world peace.

Our party stated on the basis of the experiences of the quarter century-long existence of the Warsaw Pact that our joint defensive alliance is fulfilling an outstanding role in the coordination of the foreign policy of the member states, in the protection of our socialist achievements and in securing the peace of our peoples and of the peoples of Europe. The fraternal socialist countries joined in the Warsaw Pact today, just as in the past decades, decisively oppose the endeavors of the aggressive forces are aimed at deepening and expanding the process of detente, the development of military detente, the normalization of interstate relations and the realization of mutual trust. The progressive and peace-loving forces have recognized that the coordinated policy of the fraternal socialist countries serves the interests of humanity as a whole. This is the explanation for the worldwide favorable response given to the statement, containing concrete and constructive proposals, of the jubilee session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

Dear comrades, the fraternal community of socialist states, among them our country, the Hungarian People's Republic, have on a number of occasions given proof of their willingness to negotiate and their desire to act in the interests of detente. We have stressed our willingness to come to an agreement on the basis of observing the principles of mutual interests and security.

We are proud of the fact that our state is an active, initiating participant in the struggle serving the thwarting of imperialist trickeries, the strengthening of peace and security and the interests of progressive mankind as a whole. Historical experience, the aggressive endeavors of international imperialism, are warning us at present to make the cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries even more effective, to increase our endeavors for the expansion of the process of detente and for disarmament. However, concrete reality forces us to strengthen our defense in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and our friends in the Warsaw Pact. Our people agree with, support and carry out the defense policy of our party and government. Just as up to now, the highest party and state leadership will in the future as well assure in a manysided fashion the development of our defense, our armed forces, and as a consequence our socialist country has strong and reliable defense forces.

Our armed forces and bodies, in close cooperation with each other and united with the entire people, are at any time able and ready to fulfill their obligations in relation to the defense of the cause of the workers and socialism, the universal interest of mankind and peace, the defense of our beloved homeland, sacred borders and historical achievements.

Young comrade officers, you who are now graduating were able to study and prepare for your chosen vocation at well-equipped, high standard universities, academies and military institutions at home and abroad, owing to the loving care of the working people. You have acquired the knowledge and skills required for undertaking your tasks as officers and for carrying out your activities as political and military leaders. In your new positions you must develop your political and professional knowledge, you must become the competent leaders of the young people entrusted into your care, their educator, worthy of emulation. You must care for them in a manysided fashion. Educate them to honor the working people, to love the socialist homeland, to show unshakable loyalty to the cause of socialism, to esteem other people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

You must be responsive to everything that is new. In the age of rapidly developing science and technology it is indispensable that you should constantly enrich your political and professional knowledge, your general knowledge and that you should prefect the skills necessary for carrying out the professional duties.

You must be demanding with yourselves, set high requirements for your subordinates; be just and humane commanders. You must set a good example to the young soldiers entrusted in your care, in service and in private life alike. You must participate in social and public life and work in the movement as befitting officers in the socialist armed forces. With all my heart want you to shape your lives in an exemplary fashion in the spheres of family and private life as well, to be balanced, contented and happy people, useful citizens of our socialist homeland.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the graduation ceremony and solemn oath-taking I wish to thank the dear parents and relatives for bringing up their children, the one-time teachers of our young officers and the KISZ organizations for evoking in them an interest in the armed service of the homeland. I wish to express my acknowledgement to the commanders, leaders, teachers and party and youth organizations of the military academies, universities and colleges at home, of the Soviet and Polish officer-training institutions, for the high standard and successful educational work with which they prepared our young people for carrying out their duties as professional officers. I wish you, young comrade officers, much success, strength and health, and soldier's luck in carrying out your military vocation and much happiness in your private life.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ECONOMISTS TO BE HELD

WA221145 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Aug 80 p 4

[Summary] The World Federation of Hungarians has scheduled an international conference on economics to be held in Budapest between 25-30 August of this year. The conference, a memorial to the works of Istvan Szechenyi, is being arranged by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences which has invited economists of Hungarian origin to attend from all over the world. Academician Jozsef Bognar, president of the World Federation of Hungarians, stated in his press briefing that 34 economists from 14 countries would be attending. Some of the more notable guests include Andre Gabor, professor of economics who is the nephew of Nobel Prize-winner Denes Gabor; Bela Balassa, head of one of the research institutes of the World Bank; Tamas Balogh, professor from England; Sandor Lamfalussy from Switzerland; and Paul Marer from the U.S. Although professional economists espouse very diverse viewpoints, all believe in expanding East-West contacts. Many of the guests have been making a special study of the Hungarian economy. Since the most prominent Hungarian economists will participate in the conference and read papers, the conference promises to be lively and lead to spirited dialogues.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON STRIKES, RAIL CRASH

LD211814 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1743 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Communique on 21 August Government Presidium session]

[Text] On 21 August a session of the Government Presidium took place. Three issues were on the agenda: First, the schedule for implementing the intentions and tasks arising out of the radio and TV speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; second, information about the work of the government commission set up in connection with the railway crash near Torun--particular attention being focused on the care and aid given to those involved in the crash and their families; third, information about the progress of field work.

The Government Presidium, examining the schedule for implementing the intentions and tasks announced in Edward Gierek's radio and TV speech, has drawn up concrete tasks for all the ministries involved and the deadlines for implementation. What is particularly at stake is to make sure that issues connected with the way in which the cost of living, earnings and benefits are shaping up and the way in which they are analyzed, price policy, price control, delivery of basic goods to the market and other actions arising out of the speech, are implemented speedily.

The Government Presidium familiarized itself with information given by the minister of transport on relieving the consequences of the rail crash near Torun and, in particular, medical, material and legal aid given to the families of the crash victims and to the injured people who are in hospitals. Maximum opportunities for treatment, rehabilitation and aid have been provided for the injured.

From the data presented by the minister of agriculture it transpires that grain has been cut on 4,550,000 hectares to date--60 percent of the sown acreage. Recent good weather has made it possible to gather and remove from the fields grain from an area of 2.8 million hectares. Gathering of rape has been completed. So far more than 500,000 tons of rape have been purchased. This will ensure that market requirements are satisfied as far as vegetable oils are concerned. Farmers, parishes and agricultural enterprises spare no efforts in order to ensure that all work connected with the harvest and fooder procurement is carried out efficiently, thus minimizing the losses caused in July by abundant rains and floods. The Government Presidium has decided to make 1,000 delivery vehicles available to purchasing points, by the end of September, to make purchases more efficient and to ensure that the public is supplied with milk and dairy produce.

INTERPRESS DENIES REPORTS GIEREK VISITED MOSCOW

LD221008 Hamburg DPA in German 0946 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Aug (DPA)--Reports by Western media that the Polish party chief, Gierek, had paid a speedy visit to Moscow were denied in Warsaw today. The official news agency INTERPRESS stated that Gierek had not left Poland since his return from his holiday in the Crimea.

BABIUCH REPORTEDLY LEAVES FOR GDANSK, SITUATION GROWS WORSE

LD211622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 21 Aug, TANJUG--Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Politburo and premier of Poland, left for Gdansk today. According to official sources which confirmed this, Premier Babiuch is expected to address the people of the Baltic and the striking workers over local radio or television.

Observers believe that Premier Babiuch's departure for Gdansk could ease the situation there and pave a way out of the crisis. When the crisis in the Baltic began the workers asked to talk with Premier Babiuch.

Reports which are coming in from Gdansk and may be considered from official sources show that discipline is at a higher level among the striking workers today, but it must be noted that even during preceeding days there has been no unrest there and striking workers did not go into the streets.

However, the general situation, especially in Gdansk, Gdynia and Elblag, is becoming more difficult every hour because life has been paralyzed in these towns for days. There are growing supply difficulties, public services are not functioning, there is a growing shortage of gasoline and other fuels and in many places life is clearly disorganized.

Warsaw Denial

LD211930 London BBC Television Network in English 1845 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Polish deputy premier leading the government enquiry into the strikes on the Baltic coast has been transferred to other duties. No reason has been given. Tadeusz Pyka has been replaced by the senior of Poland's three deputy premiers. He is Mieczyslaw Jagielski who led a government team which dealt with an earlier outbreak of strikes in the southern Polish city of Lubin.

A report that the Polish Prime Minister Edward Babiuch is to visit Gdansk has been denied in Warsaw. The Yugoslav news agency has said he would be speaking on local radio and television. Warsaw radio says the strikers are still paralyzing areas around Gdansk and problems are getting worse.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS ACTIVE IN GDANSK, TRICITY AREA

LD211738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Strikes continue in Gdansk, Gdynia, Elblag and Szczecin. The government commission set up by the party Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers to examine demands submitted by the work forces and problems pertaining to the Gdansk Province continues its work. The commission chair was taken over by the member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski. It consists among others of ministers and deputy ministers of some economic ministries.

The commission has already held talks with delegations from a number of work establishments. As a result of these talks some work forces are resuming production. As factories in certain sectors present problems peculiar to them, it has been decided to conduct talks in sector groups. The commission decides how to settle some of the demands on the spot, while for others it determines the time and method by which they will be resolved in the future. As regards demands which cannot be met, a businesslike explanation will be given.

A similar commission headed by candidate member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee Deputy Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski is holding talks with strikers in Szczecin.

The plenum of the party provincial committee has opened in Elblag. The meeting is attended by the candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee Jozef Pinkowski. The meeting deals with the shaping of the socioeconomic situation in the province.

'ELEMENTS' DISTURB BUSINESSLIKE ATMOSPHERE OF NEGOTIATIONS

LD220840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] A difficult situation on the coast continues. Yesterday strikes continued in ports, shipyards and other establishments of great importance for the national economy and life of the inhabitants of the region. Managements of enterprises are making every effort in talks with the striking workers to resolve serious problems and to achieve agreement in accordance with the genuine interests of the working man. The businesslike atmosphere of these talks is disturbed by activities of elements alien to socialism who fan the tension and use demagogic slogans.

WORK RESUMES IN VARIOUS AREAS OF COUNTRY

LD212125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The government commission under Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, set up by the party Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers to examine the demands of the work force and the problems of Gdansk Voivodship, continues its work in Gdansk. As a result of talks held between the commission and delegations from a number of work places, their work forces have resumed work. Work forces of some plants which have till now been on strike in Szczecin and Elblag have also resumed work.

SITUATION IN GDANSK 'VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED'

LD221057 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Gdansk on the air. This morning the situation in the city is virtually unchanged. Most production enterprises are still idle. The life of this city of nearly 1 million continues at a slow pace. Ever-increasing difficulties and disturbances have emerged. They are the outcome of the fatigue of all those who work under great strain to make it possible for us to buy bread, milk and basic food supplies in the shops.

The same applies to water mains, sewers, gas, power stations and town cleaning departments, where the work forces are working nonstop to the limit of their endurance.

There are acute shortages of gasoline. Municipal transport is idle. On the main Gdynia-Gdansk rapid city line trains are running according to schedule. However the tricity area also has expanded in many other directions. These districts are many kilometers away from the line and are virtually cut off from the city center. The ports are idle.

STRIKES, PRODUCTION STOPPAGES CONTINUE IN SZCZECIN

'No Change' In Situation

LD211510 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The government commission has been examining the demands submitted by the work-forces of enterprises since yesterday. Today at 1000 at the Adolf Warski shipyard the commission began talks with representatives of the striking enterprises. Today brought no change in the difficult situation in the city. Many enterprises failed to resume work but the trade, trade transport and municipal services employees are working with great self-sacrifice. Electricity is being provided. For yet another day the municipal transport did not function. The PKS [state transportation] coaches are working ensuring a link between Szczecin and other localities of the voivodship. In many enterprises of Szczecin talks and meetings are in progress and their workforces are not stopping work. Today work was resumed at the central port railway station. Following talks with the management the workforce of this important transport link resumed its duties. A similar situation occurred at the deep-sea fishing and fishing services Odra enterprise in Swinoujscie.

Government Commission Activities

LD220924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The government commission headed by alternate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politbureau and Vice Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski, set up to examine the demands submitted by the workforces, is holding talks with representatives of the striking factories in Szczecin.

Commission To Meet Workers

LD220712 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Yesterday brought no improvement in the situation prevailing in Szczecin and western Pomorze. More factories have put down tools. Streetcars and buses belonging to municipal transport in Szczecin have not left the depots. The situation is the same today. Streetcars and buses are idle. For a city of 400,000 inhabitants this is causing great inconvenience. Yesterday in torrential rain thousands of people walked from the suburbs to their jobs and schools.

Today it is not raining but a gusty wind is blowing. There was a great deal of friendliness and sympathy. Private cars gave lifts to pedestrians and stopped for children carrying bookbags.

Commerce is working smoothly. Food supplies in shops are adequate. Supply of electricity, water and gas also are assured. This is due to the selfless work of municipal services.

Life in the city is most difficult. We experience it all. Due to idle transport many workers are late. In general, peace and order prevail in Szczecin but there have been a few incidents. For instance yesterday at the Klonowice Street bus stop a coach from the cable factory was stoned because its driver wanted to take waiting people to the center of town.

In factories where work has ceased and in many which are working animated debates are in progress. The government commission set up to examine demands submitted by the Szczecin work establishments will hold talks in the Warski shipyards with representatives of striking enterprises.

REPORTAGE ON ATTEMPTS TO NORMALIZE ELBLAG SITUATION

Elblag Party Appeal

LD221150 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1015 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] A plenum of the voivodship party committee was held yesterday in Elblag to discuss the current socio-political and economic situation in the city and voivodship. The meeting was attended by Jozef Pinkowski, deputy member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, Zbigniew Bartoszewicz, minister of power and atomic energy, chairman of the government commission which has been sitting in Elblag for several days in order to examine the workforces' demands. The meeting was chaired by Antoni Polowniak, first secretary of the voivodship party committee, who on assessing the current situation said that the greatest concern for the inhabitants of Elblag is the stoppage of municipal transport. [passage indistinct]

The voivodship committee will do everything possible for the workforces' demands to be settled speedily and specifically. Constant contact and dialogue should be maintained with the community, which should be informed immediately about the progress made aimed at the restoration of order in the city and voivodship. In spite of work stoppages, Comrade Polowniak said, we are talking, and attempts by outside forces to infiltrate enterprises are [word indistinct] mainly because of the widespread dissemination of information and explanation effort. [passage indistinct]

Next, Jozef Pinkowski, secretary of the Central Committee, took the floor. He recalled the basic premises of Edward Gierek's radio and television speech which threw light on the present events on the coast; he indicated the need to take into consideration all hostile forces taking part in the strike action. And [word indistinct]. He assured that all demands discussed and approved by the government commission will be settled in the appointed time. The meeting ended [words indistinct]

The voivodship party committee in Elblag appeals to the working class and to all working people to restore normal work in every job and for decisive action against all elements disturbing life.

Warsaw PAP in English at 0824 on 22 August in its description of the Elblag PZPR Plenum notes that:

["The appraisal of the situation as well as the activities undertaken to bring it back to normal were presented by first secretary of the PUWP CC Antoni Polowniak. Last Monday work stoppages took place in a number of enterprises, mainly in Elblag. They repeated with varying intensity during the following days. The first to stop work were construction enterprises, the "Great Proletariaty" furniture plant and the voivodship transport enterprise.

["This last stoppage, as well as the stoppages in the PKS passenger bus enterprise and in the internal trade transport enterprise is felt most by the city's inhabitants. On the other hand, trade and the health service are carrying on work selflessly. In spite of the abnormal conditions, the new school year has begun.

["Multi-pronged activities were undertaken Monday to bring back to normal work and life rhythm as fast as possible. The party activists show plenty of dedication to this cause. All motions and postulates are carefully registered. They concern wages, economic issues and ways to make the economy more effective. They are being reviewed by a government commission which started work on August 21.

["The session ended with adopting a resolution appealing to all worker crews to resume carrying out their tasks and facilitate the normalization of life."]

Some Work Resumption

LD220946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] In Elblag talks were held yesterday with representatives of the workforce from the (Trucho) clothing factory, the Elblag car repair plant, the Great Proletariat works, car fitting factory and Zamech. The discussion dealt with submitted proposals and demands, mostly on pay, organization of labor in enterprises as well as more general issues dealing with the development of the country. Some workforces have resumed work, including some of the second shift in Zamech, the Elblag car repair plant and the agriculture mechanization repair works. Municipal transport and the PKS [State Transport] passenger services were still idle, thus complicating the everyday life of the inhabitants of the town and the operation of services which continue with normal work.

PZPR MEETINGS DISCUSS BABIUCH, GIEREK SPEECHES; STOPPAGES

LD211522 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Aug, PAP--In institutions, enterprises and industrial plants all over Poland meetings of basic and departmental organizations of the three million strong Polish United Workers' Party are held during which the country's current socio-political situation is being discussed. The basis for the discussions are conclusions and suggestions ensuing from speeches of PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Babiuch, as well as ideas contained in the letter addressed by PUWP CC Secretariat to all basic and departmental organizations. With deep concern and seriousness the difficult problems are discussed that Poland has been faced with, especially in connection with work stoppages in a number of plants.

Participants in the meetings state among other things that stoppages in the production are the most expensive method of the crews' interests' vindication. Even when the submitted postulates are positively met the whole of the society has to bear the cost of the stoppage.

Participants in the meetings point also to increased activity of anti-socialist elements over the past days. Slogans promoted by theme elements hit out at the socio-political foundations of People's Poland, at the elementary factors of our security and national existence, at the common work and supreme good--the unity of the Polish nation. Therefore, it is necessary that the forces which want to use the striking workers' dissatisfaction for their own goals be duly rebuffed.

It is being stressed that, as Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch announced in their speeches, summary decisions have been taken which meet half-way the postulates concerning wages and the costs of living. These decisions ought to find a support in solid productive work. The most important thing at present is to ensure normal, rhythmical work, order and discipline in production plants, offices, institutions of municipal economy at every production post. It is indispensible to strive with full consistence for the implementation of this year's tasks, attaching particular importance to the production destined for home market.

Further on Meetings

LD220938 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Aug, PAP--Today successive meeting of the basic and departmental PUWP organizations took place all over Poland. Many were attended by people not affiliated to the party, including activists of the trade unions.

On the basis of the recent radio and TV addresses by Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch as well as the contents of the letter addressed to all PUWP members by the PUWP CC Secretariat, directives have been formulated for the ideological and political work of particular PUWP organizations.

The opinion that strikes and work stoppages are the most costly way of pressing the workers' demands has been voiced repeatedly. It was stated that strikes were no method of discussion with the management of enterprises, and their effect is to deepen the already big economic difficulties of the country. The growing activeness of anti-socialist elements in the situation created by strikes was also pointed to during the meetings.

During meetings in Warsaw--in the FSO car factory, Swierczewski works, and Warynski building machinery works, for example--the need was raised for a more extensive explanation to worker crews of the reasons for the present social tensions. The need for improvements in planning and management of the national economy was also raised. Situation on the seacoast was viewed with considerable concern and anxiety, especially in view of the fact that antisocialist elements and forces get into the dialogue between the workers and enterprise representatives.

An especially lively discussion took place in the Szadkowski machine and apparatus plant in Krakow and in the Semperit rubber industry plant. Attention was drawn to the need for a more just division of the national income.

The need for thorough, fast information in the mass media was underscored, as was the frequent lack of thoroughness in factory and ministry reports. There should also be full information on prices. The workers say that an excess of administration is irritating and dangerous, as is the fact that the postulates of worker crews are usually not implemented successively as a rule.

Party meetings were taking place Thursday in a large part of the plants in Lodz. It was stressed in the May 1 cotton industry plant that fanning antagonisms in the nation is not wanted by anyone and putting forth anti-socialist slogans is contrary to the Polish raison d'etat.

The discussions also centred round the need for an in-depth examination of justified postulates. However, work should not be stopped by any means, it was stressed.

During a meeting in the Telkom-Teletra plant in Poznan it was pointed out that the decisions to freeze meat prices until autumn next year and to observe the price controls are satisfying. Much attention was paid to information in general. What is needed--it was said--is to put an end to the window-dressing of reality and to speak openly about the most complicated issues.

CALL FOR 'RHYTHMICAL' WORK IN ENTERPRISES, SERVICES

LD212102 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Aug, PAP--In the present socio-economic situation the most important task is to maintain the rhythmical work of production enterprises, institutions and municipal services. It is stressed in the course of many discussions led by worker crews that only in this way we may create conditions for resolving calmly the social and economic problems which worry us.

By their understanding of this dependence the crews at most work establishments, despite the occasional breaks in the supply of imported materials which are waiting to be unloaded at ports, are doing their best to keep up the rhythmical pace of production and meet the daily targets in full.

Crews of industrial enterprises in Silesia and Warsaw are performing their tasks rhythmically.

PAP correspondents are also filing reports on rhythmical work from the voivodships of Czestochowa, Wloclawek, Radom, Pzeszow, and others.

SITUATION CAUSING DIFFICULTIES IN PORTS

LD220322 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 22 Aug, PAP--The situation on Poland's seacoast is still difficult. Strikes continued today in ports and shipyards and in other plants important for the economy and the life of the region's population.

26 ships have been waiting for entry to Gdansk port today, and 13 more--at Gdynia port. 31 ships were lying idle anchored at piers. The Rysy-2 tanker with 130,000 tonnes of oil was still anchored at the port north. Some of the foreign ships have given up waiting and sailed off without loading any cargo. More than a dozen ships with food-stuffs are waiting to be unloaded.

MEDIA COMMENT, REACTION TO CURRENT UNREST

Interview with Wojna

DW220734 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1000 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpts from correspondent Kroenig telephone interview with Ryszard Wojna, member of the PZPR Central Committee and commentator of TRYBUNA LUDU, in German--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Do you think there are any chances of a solution?

[Answer] Why, of course! The plant managements have been in constant contact with the striking workers since the beginning of the strike wave. Besides, a committee chaired by Deputy Premier Pyka is working in Gdansk, and this committee maintains direct contacts with the plant committee which represents the strikers.

[Question] Why does the government talk only with the individual plant representatives but not with the supra-enterprise strike committees?

[Answer] Simply because these so-called supra-enterprise committees do not represent directly political antisocialist groups nor do they directly represent the striking workers. All of us know that we must find this very solution. This was also the purpose of the latest appearance by our party chief, Mr Gierek.

[Question] You mean the great televised speech?

[Answer] Yes. So generally speaking, I am optimistic. It is most important that the government people recognize the reasons for the workers irritation.

[Question] You mean to say that the government and the party leadership recognize the reasons for the unrest among the workers, for their dissatisfaction?

[Answer] In principle, yes, and not only in principle.

[Question] And they will also comply with the demands?

[Answer] Perhaps not with all of them. Some economic and financial options are not sufficient for meeting these demands, but we are discussing this.

[Question] Demands for more of a say have also been raised, for trade union corrections. Does the fact that the trade union presidium yesterday mentioned a new draft law on trade unions and on workers self-administration mean that they are planning reforms?

[Answer] This law has been discussed for quite some time. There will be a trade union congress in our country in late November. This congress is to discuss a draft of this law. The last law on trade unions in our country dates back to 1949, back nearly to the revolutionary era, if I may say so. Hence, it is no longer in keeping with the level of the present socialist liberties and democracy. It would be good if we could come to terms on it.

[Question] Coming to terms also meaning more of a say for the workers?

[Answer] Why, of course. A large-scale, frank and public discussion will be held.

[Question] I meant to ask you about your assessment of the KOR. Reports from Warsaw last night said that 18 members have been placed under arrest.

[Answer] Yes, I know this news report from Western media. You probably know more about the situation in our country than I do. There are so many hundreds of foreign journalists in our country who have free access to all striking committees. So I would like to voice my assessment by saying that many KOR people are old, disappointed party followers [as heard]. To me it is obviously logical that such people would like to exploit the dissatisfaction of the workers for their political ends; that they are participating in these disturbances, that they also raise political conditions which only aggravate the solution of the crisis; and from their viewpoint this is normal.

[Question] Suppose the reports on the arrests are true, and there is, I believe, no reason to doubt the manifold reports of the news agencies. Does this fact of the arrests spell an intensification of the situation, as far as you are concerned?

[Answer] After all, attempts at finding a solution are made here indeed. And everything that is done should be viewed within this great framework.

[Question] What role is being played by the Catholic Church of Poland in the attempts to achieve a solution?

[Answer] I myself assess the role of the Catholic Church and particularly of Cardinal Wyszynski as very high. The Catholic Church is an important stabilizing factor. One must say that in these past years the present party leadership with Edward Gierek has compromised very much with Catholic feelings in Poland. I believe that one can even say that the party in these years has finally accepted the Catholic component in the self-determination and identity of the Polish people. This is new in a socialist country, and I believe that it is enormous with regard to our Polish conditions.

[Question] Although Cardinal Wyszynski naturally has demanded freedom of speech and opinion in Poland?

[Answer] Yes, naturally, he is not a follower of socialism and a discussion has been carried on with him always. Yesterday, for example, a Catholic deputy quoted long passages in our television program from the last speech of the cardinal.

[Question] Deputy Prime Minister Pyka is negotiating for the government with the striking people. Why did not the top echelon of the Polish party and government become directly involved? Is there any discontent also among these members with the current handling of the crisis by the top leadership?

[Answer] Naturally we are not quite content with the crisis and with our attitude. That is clear. But I tell you that our prime minister, Mr Babiuch, was in Stettin the day before yesterday, maintaining direct contact with the situation there--he is the highest representative of the government.

[Question] Is Poland helped with regard to efforts made to solve the present difficult situation, by the fact that detente has been practiced for more than 10 years between the East and the West in Europe?

[Answer] That is a baffling question. The task which my country, Poland, took over after World War II was to act as before for peace, detente, security and international cooperation. Our crisis has nothing in common with detente, on the contrary; I believe that detente creates also for us a good opportunity to solve that crisis. All our plans--also economic plans--are only and exclusively linked with peace in Europe. There is nobody in Poland, no politician, who would prefer a deterioration of the international situation as an instrument for bringing the crisis under control. I am certain that full agreement exists in this field between all politically thinking people in Poland. Our foreign policy is really being supported by the people.

[Question] Does it mean that Poland must settle its present problems itself?

[Answer] Settle them itself with as little foreign interference as possible--I say that quite frankly. This is our own affair and we must solve the matter ourselves.

[Question] Gierek has said the following in a noteworthy passage of his television speech: Only socialist Poland can be a free and independent state with intangible borders. What does that mean?

[Answer] Poland would not be a factor of peace in Europe, and that would work to our disadvantage, if the situation in Poland becomes more unstable. The whole situation in Europe, the detente processes could naturally or possibly not develop as before. In this sense it is generally a foreign political problem.

TRYBUNA LUDU Editorial

AU211537 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial commentary: "The Only Road"]

[Text] The country's socioeconomic situation is complicated and difficult. The decisive majority of our people are worried about the complicated character of the problems that are facing us as individuals and as a nation. This complicated character makes it necessary, on the one hand, for all the people who think profoundly and patriotically to participate in debates and in solving the urgent issues of our economy and social policy. On the other hand, it makes it necessary to display civic prudence and civic and patriotic common sense in discussions and in action.

Work stoppages are continuing in various enterprises of the tricity area. It is with profound concern that one has to note that these symptoms are making it difficult to solve the complicated socioeconomic problems about which the premier spoke in his 15 August television speech.

The creation of an atmosphere designed to extort the fulfillment of the demands and postulates that cannot be fulfilled within the present true potential of our economy will not solve these problems, it will not overcome difficulties and will not eliminate various ills.

What such an atmosphere does produce, however, is opportunities for the antisocialist forces to become militant--for the people who want to take advantage of the climate of unrest and of lax social discipline in order to pursue activities aimed at harming the country, at threatening its security and at exposing to danger the state's vital interests and peaceful life.

All that is obvious truth to the one who, setting aside emotions, wants to honestly examine the situation.

As the premier said, the people appraise the state of the economy on the basis of what they see in the shops and of how they can balance their budgets. Today their appraisal is critical. Criticism is a normal social symptom, and the present criticism is stressing and singling out the issues and problems about which the party has been articulate for a long time. The extensive debates before and during the eighth congress and during the precongress campaign were full of great social endeavors to tackle and solve difficult problems.

There are many problems to be solved in economic and social policy. Premier Babiuch rightly stressed that our people had not been sufficiently informed about the state of our economy and about increasing difficulties and problems. Many administrative and economic units showed the tendency toward whitewashing difficult problems and toward concealing difficulties and negative phenomena, which distorted the true state of the economy and vitiated honest and adequate information.

Many of the present socioeconomic difficulties have been caused by objective factors that no one could have foreseen and no one is able to foresee. Other difficulties--let us be frank--are results of errors. For example, today we often chide ourselves for having devised a too extensive investment program in past years, but even a few years ago the government was under pressure from all regions and communities of the country to invest and invest. To tell the truth, it is difficult to say even now whether we were investing too much because we can still say that we were investing too little in many spheres. The truth is that we are still making our way toward prosperity, although we do not always want to remember this, and that we are a country that is making good the backlogs of generations and not of just one generation. What we can certainly say is that our investments were not always the most rational and that many enterprises are not most rational in using the zlotys and hard foreign currencies.

This is precisely a subject for most extensive nationwide discussions. This is a starting point for promoting social control over all the responsible institutions and all the people who bear the burden of economic and administrative functions. All that has cost us so much must be made to work well and with increasing effectiveness, to be profitable and to produce the goods that the market is waiting for and that the people who collected and collected the zlotys for investments promised us a few years ago.

Market shortages of many goods and the impossibility of increasing exports and imports are the component parts of our difficult situation. They depend to an enormous extent on us--on our ability to work and to run the economy.

The government led by Premier Babiuch has begun implementing the program for tidying up and balancing the economy. Briefly speaking, this program poses greater tasks for all of us: for managers, workers, foremen and ministers. It poses greater requirements for all of us, but this is the only road to overcoming our present difficulties, to achieving our socioeconomic aims, to improving the supplies to retail shops, to genuinely increasing our wages and to raising our living standards.

This is a simple truth, but the only truth. We cannot have more than what we ourselves produce, and that is why we cannot consume more than we have. [paragraph continues]

And what we have we can share with justice, which is the aim of the party activities to develop social control and to promote the democratic character of discussions and decisions about all social measures. What we now need is more resolution and consistency in such measures.

This applies primarily to all party members. Party organizations and all comrades must--under these more difficult conditions--be more sensitive than ever before to the problems of their own communities and take a lead in genuine efforts to solve problems and to overcome difficulties. These efforts must be joined by trade union organizations and their dedicated functionaries, who should seek to make their work more militant and to reject those forms of activity that are ossified and are often remote from the needs of life.

The party is making preparations for an in-depth evaluation of all disadvantageous socioeconomic symptoms in the country. As ever when the most important issues are at stake, this evaluation will be based on the collective wisdom of the workers class, the wisdom of the working people. This wisdom is always expressed in prudence and in a civic attitude toward duties.

We need discussions in a difficult situation because they help us look for the best methods for solving problems. After all, the discussions that are followed by disciplined activities produce progress, and this is what we always need.

However, regardless of these discussions and of the searches for solutions of the problems posed for us by the present time, our situation calls above all for social discipline. We cannot afford any work stoppages, mounting losses, disorder and indolence.

The world is watching our efforts to cope with difficulties, the premier said. We must bear that in mind, especially now when a difficult situation can induce some people to display emotion rather than common sense and prudence.

It is not worth employing great words too often, but we can say without exaggeration that, as a society, we are now facing an important trial over our difficult problems. We need calm and civic honesty in work and in thinking about social issues.

Only such a climate will enable us to solve our problems, which are not easy, but which can be solved and must be solved by ourselves alone.

World Reaction

LD220308 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Aug PAP--The situation in Poland continues to figure prominently in the world press. Here are reports filed by PAP correspondents:

Tadeusz Jacawicz from London:

"Britain is watching the events in Poland with increasing uncertainty. The British mass media, which carry extensive reports and commentaries about Poland, more and more often voice anxiety over an outcome which these events may lead to.

"The main cause for worry is the future of European detente. Poland is a part of the socialist system and a foreground participant in the East-West dialogue. The state of this dialogue depends on Poland's internal stability. Any disturbances of this stability may seriously impede East-West cooperation and even lead to its destruction."

Marek Ostrowski from Paris:

"France is following the events in our country with close attention and anxiety. All reports filed by French journalists carry a note of sympathy for Poland which, they say, is going through extremely (?tough) moments. The repeated question asked by French observers is to what extent the strikers' demands are realistic."

The French are interested in the influence the events in Poland have on international relations. A LE FIGARO commentator wrote that the problem is the attitude which should be adopted towards the situation in Poland.

The French journalist mentions President Giscard d'Estaing's statement in an interview for L'EXPRESS. Asked about the consequences of detente for the socialist states, he gave Poland as an example of a country whose development has been helped by the detente process.

L'EXPRESS wrote that the Polish leadership can also judge from their country's situation how useful detente is everywhere where it is possible: In a Europe, which for a long time now has renounced the use of force as a means of revising the line of its division. The least that can be done in the face of the Polish nation's experiences is to respect its stance and choice.

"Decency calls for not crying war which one will not fight, not encouraging coups which one will not take part in and not advocating adventurous moves whose risk one will not take", wrote the LE FIGARO commentator.

"The East and West are for maintaining the status quo in Poland," wrote a LE MATIN daily correspondent. He went on to say that Western Europe's major wish is for the Poles to be rational, to be aware how far they can go and for their error of judgement not to trigger a reaction which would be catastrophic not only for Poland, but for Europe as well.

Juliusz Solecki from Bonn:

"Despite the flat refusal to make any official government declarations, political circles in Bonn talk about Chancellor Schmidt's deep concern over the possible negative effects the present situation in Poland may have for the entire development of East-West relations.

"Therefore, government circles in Bonn are all the more reluctant to hear aggressive and spitefully satisfied announcements by CDU/CSU opposition representatives, who are trying to exploit the events in Poland for their own election campaign."

Andrezej Nowicki from Stockholm:

"Much is being said and written in Scandinavia about the events in Poland. Of course, these reports vary: from ultra-reactionary ones, hostile not only towards the Polish authorities but to Poland in general, to objective, sympathetic commentaries, which try to answer question concerning the cause of the present situation, its further development and consequences.

"The mass media in scandinavia devote much space to discussing Poland's economic reality and the background for current tension. In this context they also write about the social and economic policy pursued by the authorities in recent years, about errors as well as achievements."

"The Scandinavian mass media stress the immesity of the losses suffered in effect of work stoppages. The Swedish daily SVENSKA DAGBLADET wrote that regardless of how the strikes in Gdansk and Gdynia end, it is evident that they will worsen the already bad economic situations in Poland.

Miroslaw Ikonowicz from Madrid:

"Many Spaniards view the strikes in Poland--about which they read in the same papers that report the expanding hunger strike ofunemployed agricultural workers in Andalusia--largely as the result of the same economic slump that Spain is going through together with the rest of Europe.

"The serious Madrid press constantly notes both sides peaceful attitude and readiness for dialogue. This is doubtless a result of the fact that it underscores also the international aspects of the development of events in Poland on the eve of the CSCE meeting in Madrid.

"On August 20 ABC stressed that Warsaw is of exceptional importance for maintaining equilibrium in relations between the East and West. Spain's leading bourgeoise-liberal daily, El PARIS, said in an editorial a few days ago that 'the international situation and the increase of tension in the world do not encourage new disturbances."

Signs of 'Strike Fatigue'

LD211118 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1030 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Summary] Over 70 ships are awaiting entry into the ports of Gdansk and Gdynia. Some 300 enterprises and plants in the Gdansk area are on strike. The official Polish news agency says the food situation in the northern ports is deteriorating daily. The head of the Polish church has indirectly appealed to the Poles to end the strikes.

"According to the STT correspondent in Poland, the first signs of strike fatigue can be seen among the strikers. Yesterday, for example, two shipyards announced that they were prepared for separate talks on ending the strike. The joint strike committee of the work sites did, however, prevent the start of talks by organizing a big demonstration outside the gates of the two shipyards. After the demonstration, the strike committee of both shipyards were changed and they continued the strike."

Poland's striking port and shipyard workers are receiving international support. U.S. shipyard workers will tomorrow start a boycott of Polish cargo ships.

Stockholm on Situation

LD211802 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Summary] The government in Poland is trying to hold separate talks with striking groups at different plants and refuses to negotiate with the Central Strike Committee at the Lenin Shipyard. (Thomas Rosander) reports from Warsaw:

Cardinal Wyszynski's speech has in Warsaw generally been seen as supporting the Gierek regime. He spoke of the need for responsibility and economies. Much work remains and nobody will do it for us if we refuse.

"Of course we have the right to make demands for improvements and changes, but Poland now needs stability and calm, said Wyszynski. This last statement can be interpreted as a direct allusion to the concern over Soviet reaction to the developments in Poland. And the event which looks like a thought that precisely today, on the 12th anniversary of the Soviet entry into Czechoslovakia, threatening rumors travel through a windy and gray Warsaw, rumors talking about Soviet naval movements toward Gdansk and which are willingly disseminated in streets and squares, rumors which of course undoubtedly are of equally low value as many other rumors in this city right now.

"There has not been any official reaction either to international news media's reports about the arrests of the top stratum in the opposition movement Workers' Self-Defense Committee [KOR] last night. Well-informed sources here seem to presuppose that it will be a customary 48-hour arrest for preventive purposes, as they say, and that the arrested persons will be released soon. In this context too speculations about Soviet influence are emerging. There are those who see the action against the KOR members as a demonstration before the Soviet powers that be, a demonstration that the Polish Government still has the power to act."

There are signs that talks between the government's delegation and workers in some sites on strike are deadlocked. Pyka has been replaced by Jagielski, to save Pyka's reputation and create the possibility for further talks. Talks continue although the strikes continue at the same time. "Yesterday 47 enterprises were represented at a meeting with government delegates in Gdansk."

This is (Thomas Rosander) in Warsaw.

[Announcer] "The strike committee at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk comments on the replacement of Pyka with Jagielski in the government's negotiating delegation with these words: For us the replacement means nothing. We are waiting for Jagielski here in the depot in the same way as we earlier waited for Pyka."

POLISH OPPOSITION GROUP APPEALS FOR WEST'S HELP

LD211656 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The Polish opposition movement KOR this afternoon published an appeal, through its representatives here in Stockholm, to the leaders of the Western world. KOR which had 18 of its members arrested in Poland yesterday as Thomas Rosander has reported appeals to the West to exert influence on the leadership in Warsaw and Moscow to effect political reforms in Poland. In addition, the West must not cut off its loans and credits to Poland, says KOR.

The situation in Poland is becoming ever more dramatic with every hour that passes, says KOR in its appeal to the leaders of the Western world. The Polish crisis is political, without political reforms the catastrophic economic situation cannot be improved. Only in open debate can the acute crisis be solved and reforms for the future be worked out. And KOR appeals to the political and union leaders of the West to use all their influence and all available channels to explain to the powers that be in Warsaw and Moscow that the political demands by the strikers are not impossible or unreasonable, and that they would not shake stability in Europe. Breaking off talks completely with the strikers, on the other hand, would be tantamount to risking a bloodbath, and, says KOR, even risk world peace and threaten detente.

At the same time, KOR appeals that the West continue its economic support for Poland and not cut off loans and credits. The economic crisis in Poland is already a reality, and the country needs all the economic aid it can get. If loans and credits are cut off the regime will have even less room for maneuver, KOR says, and the risk of violence in all forms will increase.

Today's appeal is published here in Stockholm and London on orders of KOR's leaders in Warsaw. Why does it come at this time? (Jakub Swiecicki) in one of KOR's representatives in Sweden. [begin recording]

[Swiecicki] Time is running out and [words indistinct] by every hour that passes, and both we here and our friends in Warsaw thought that something must be done now by the Western side. Where anything can be done at all it must be done now. Tomorrow may be too late.

[Question] But wh, right now? Is it the arrests of your own leaders that have contributed to this?

[Answer] Among other things. Among other things, the arrests are a big blow against what the workers are fighting for--a more open attitude for a dialogue which must be brought about. Arrest is precisely in the opposite direction. Also, we received reports this morning that Western banks have started hesitating over their loans and credits. Some of them have already promised credits and loans, but now they are beginning to hesitate about granting them to Poland, and that would be a catastrophe for Poland, [words indistinct] Poland now needs all kinds of economic aid from the West to be able to overcome the crisis. [end recording]

LUKASZEWICZ HOLDS MEETING WITH LECTURERS

LD212115 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] A meeting was held today at the party Central Committee between Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and lecturers from all over the country. The topic of the meeting was the current socioeconomic situation in the country, and resulting tasks for party and political work. Problems concerning agricultural production and opportunities for satisfying food requirements of the society were discussed by Leon Klonica minister of agriculture.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY REPORTS CURBS OF GASOLINE SALES

AU211346 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] For a few days now the servicing personnel of the petroleum products center gasoline stations have been refusing to fill cans, casks and similar containers with gasoline, saying that the restrictions on gasoline sales had been introduced also for private car owners.

The Warsaw branch of the petroleum products center informed us that, following a fire in the center's gasoline depot in Mosciska, gasoline supplies to stations in Warsaw and Warsaw Voivodship had been made difficult. That is why the filling of portable cans with gasoline has been banned for the time being--until the damage in Mosciska depot is repaired. On the other hand, no restrictions are in force on filling built-in car tanks with any amount of gasoline.

The present gasoline supplies to Warsaw gasoline stations are adequate to meet current needs, but it is impossible in Warsaw to buy gasoline for filling loose cans needed on long trips.

Gasoline stations run by the petroleum products center outside the area serviced by the Warsaw branch of the center are selling any amoung of gasoline in any form.

WYSZYNSKI 16 AUG SPEECH CALLS FOR SPIRIT OF EQUILIBRIUM

LD212258 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1815 GMT 21 Aug 80

["Excerpts" of speech by Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland, at the Wroclaw Cathedral 16 August--read by announcer]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] that we do not cease to pray for your fatherland and the holy church that you serve. Almost every day we recall the basic rights of every man and every nation. We hope that sooner or later the holy church in Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries will fully posses these rights as well. This is because the time when any curtailment of human rights, the rights of the nation and its Christian culture, any curtailment of the truth proclaimed by the church, the preaching of the Gospel and the hopes with which the church ceaselessly supports the life of each nation are unthinkable must surely come. It is for this that we shall pray ceaselessly, Most Reverend Bishop of Prague.

Further on in his speech Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland, addressed the faithful from the Wroclaw Archidiocese. Know this, he said, if there has ever been a need for a mature nation, conscious of its rights and duties in Poland, a Poland that is alive, that possesses a spirit of equilibrium, calm, maturity, love, unity, forgiving, forgetting and mobilizing all spiritual energy, it is now, at present, that such need exists. All this is essential for this nation which has already withstood so much and which must continue to stand firm, mindful of the fact that after us, on these same territories, in Poland, Poland will exist--a Poland of Christ, always faithful to the Holy See and its duties toward all her children inhabiting the territories of this fatherland, given us by Providence, Lord God, cared for by the Holy Mother of God, Holy Mary who nourished Our Lord, Holy Mary who was Our Lord's refuge, the mother of the church and the queen of Poland.

MORE ON CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI 17 AUGUST HOMILY

AU211325 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 19 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Staffer Report: "Polish Primate Attends Celebrations in Wambierzyce Sanctuary of Our Lady, Queen of Families]

[Excerpts] As we have already announced, on Sunday 17 August the Wambierzyce Sanctuary of Our Lady, which is the most famous in Lower Silesia and which has been administered for years by the Jesuits, was the site of celebrations--preceded by 3-year preparations--of the coronation with papal crowns of the small statue of Our Lady holding the Christ-Child. The statue has been venerated as Queen of Families for the past 800 years.

The celebrations were attended by bishops from all over Poland, led by Polish Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski and Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz, the metropolitan bishop of Wroclaw and host of the Wambierzyce celebrations.

The primate of Poland was the chief consecrator and was assisted by Cardinals S. Baggio and F. Tomasek [of Czechoslovakia] and by Archbishop H. Gulbinowicz.

Referring to the present socioeconomic situation, which is arousing the concern of the nation and the state, and to the attempts to remedy this situation, the primate of Poland stressed among other things and the need to deepen concern for a harmonious development and attunement of the spiritual and moral values rooted in the Holy Script with the values resulting from human labor.

In that context he stressed the need to observe the principles that help build and solidify the unity and peace of our national community. These principles are honest and selfless work pursued with responsibility rooted in one's conscience: Another thing we must do is to see that our joint assets are not wasted and frittered away because we are still a nation that is only making its way to prosperity. Finally, we should borrow less, take less out of the country and better meet all the needs of our nation--its moral, religious and material needs.

Cardinal F. Tomasek stressed among other things the need to develop fraternal people-to-people ties to link us as one family--to develop them on the foundations of trust in Christ and on efforts to draw strength from the all-powerful protection of Christ's mother. In this way we can overcome all dangers threatening the present-day world.

Blessings dispensed by the bishops ended the celebrations.

GDANSK BISHOP BRIEFS CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

LD211744 Hamburg DPA in German 1645 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw--The bishop of Gdansk, Lech Kaczmarek, today briefed the primate of the Catholic Church in Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, on the situation in his city. The church subsequently reported that the bishop had had talks with representatives of the strike committee in Gdansk, during which he expressed understanding for the strikers, who were demanding an improvement of their lot, both from the material point of view and from that of respect for human rights.

At the same time, he pointed out to the strikers that "lengthy work stoppages, possible unrest or the spilling of fraternal blood are contrary to the welfare of the population." He called on the strikers to act prudently.

VATICAN SOURCES ON VISIT OF PAPAL SECRETARY

AU211558 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Vatican City August 21 (ANSA)--Vatican sources confirmed here today that Pope John Paul II's private secretary, Msgr. Stanislao Dzwisz, is currently in Poland for a normal period of vacation. But the sources denied claims that his presence in the East European state at the present time was something more than a coincidence. According to the sources, Father Szwisz, 41, who has been the pope's secretary since the latter was named as archbishop of Cracow, left Italy on August 15 and is scheduled to stay in Poland a month.

POLISH OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON STEPS TAKEN TO CORRECT ECONOMY

AU211212 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Aug 80 p 2

[Editor S. Molnar article: ""The Polish Economy; Changing Price System"]

[Text] [Question] One has been hearing for years in Poland that quite a lot of prices are unrealistic and must, therefore, be changed. Are you really going to begin doing that now?--I asked Dr Wojciech Pruss, first deputy chairman of the State Pricing Commission, and doctor of economic sciences.

[Answer] This year, we have been and continue to be making some important steps to correct our price structure, he began his reply. This can be directly felt by the population in consumer prices. It is generally known that basic foodstuff prices have remained unchanged for years, while their production costs have greatly increased. For instance, the state is subsidizing meat, sugar, flour and milk and products made of them to 60-100 percent. (Let us interpolate here, by way of an explanation, an argument of the weekly POLYTIKA: In some form, society pays for price subsidies, either through the goods whose prices are unrealistically higher, or through part of its income. It should be examined: from whose pocket to whose pocket does society transfer the money?)

[Question] How are prices determined in Poland?--was the next question posed to the Pricing Commission's deputy chairman.

[Answer] There are prices that are fixed by the government, such as, for instance, those of basic foodstuffs, basic services, such as rent, transportation, basic means of production, such as raw materials, for instance, and several durable consumer goods, such as some household appliances, cars, radios and television sets. Concerning other goods, Pricing Commission decides whether to retain for itself the right to fix prices or whether to assign that right to the trusts. The trusts can delegate the right of determining prices to their enterprises. When a trust or enterprise calculates a price, it must use a method prescribed by us: It can conform solely to supply and demand, or operate with cost prices, applying a code supplied by us. The prices of new products must be adapted to the prices of similar previous products. We switched in 1973 to this decentralized price setting method.

[Question] Regarding the two methods, what examples can you cite?

[Answer] The prices of textiles, ready-to-wear industry products, for instance, are determined by the enterprises, with the exception of products for children, which are heavily subsidized. The same applies to paints and cosmetics, except the dyes used in industry, which are priced at production cost. Supply and demand determine the price of fruit and vegetables, the products of the confectionery industry and powdered soups, in contrast to jams and canned goods, which have central prices. Concerning services, charges for the repair of watches and clocks and optical products are decentralized, while payments for hairdressers, tailors, laundering and cleaning and household maintenance are centrally set.

According to a survey made in 1977, the prices of 35 percent of the goods included in a complete list of domestic products are "decentralized" but in commerce the rate of expenditures spent on those goods is the reverse: People spend 65 percent of their incomes on "decentralized" goods. Since the prices of these products have increased in recent years, that meant extra expenses for the population. On the average, consumer prices increased 7-8 percent annually in recent years and approximately the same increase can be expected this year as well. I would like to mention in this connection, W. Pruss continued, that at the end of the year we will discontinue the working people's ration card for 2 kilograms of sugar per month at the price of Z10.50. As of January, sugar will cost uniformly Z25 and the difference in the price of 2 kilograms of sugar per working men--Z31--will be paid into the wage fund of enterprises.

[Question] What is the effect of foodstuffs subsidization on the state budget?

[Answer] In addition to proper foodstuffs, we subsidize imported agricultural products and means of production required for producing foodstuffs, such as machines, synthetic fertilizer and seed--this year alone, we spent Z170 billion on this, 8-9 percent of the budget. The same applies to meat. Now that in the first half of the year we are marketing in designated stores 35 percent of the meat and not 10 percent, as previously, at prices closer to production costs--that is, at higher prices than before--that reduces the expenditure of the subsidy, but the higher prices are still below production costs. And even this is a burden on family budgets. In any case, in the near future, as before, we will not be able to increase meat production considerably, because we cannot increase our feed imports.

(Let us add some figures quoted in the Sejm: From the budget, the state spent Z34.40 on each kilogram of consumed meat. Meat prices have not changed since 1971, the procurement price has increased by 129 percent--and then we have not yet made allowances for the feed purchased for hard currency. According to a government report, subsidies on consumer goods and services are estimated at Z500 billion this year. In his opening speech at the Sejm, Premier Edward Babiuch said that the extra money acquired by the state through the meat price increase will be devoted to increasing pensions and family allowances.)

[Question] The next question to Dr Pruss is: What are your plans for the announced reform of producer and raw material prices?

[Answer] The new producer prices will be valid from 1 January 1981. The present price reform will be of greater consequence than those of 1971 or 1976; the last time we implemented similar changes was 20 years ago. The most important aspect of them is: We are setting the new raw material and basic material prices largely at the level of production costs. This means an increase of 100 percent for coal, 200 for crude oil, 130 for gas, 75 for metallurgical products, 100 for cement and 75 for electricity. The 1981 plan for the people's economy is being drawn up with consideration for these.

However, the deputy chairman continued, the general price level of manufactured industrial products must not change because of the new raw material prices. A government decree prescribes that the ministers of the processing industry must offset price changes within the overall volume of the goods produced by enterprises included in their portfolios: In sectors where a large profit is made in the course of processing--frequently 35 percent in the machine industry--it must be used for sustaining the prices of other products falling under the given portfolio. Should the production of certain goods prove unprofitable because of an increase of raw material prices, there prices can only be raised to the extent that it is possible to reduce other prices.

Of course, protracted discussions preceded the fixing of the new prices for means of production, said Dr Pruss. To cite one example to illuminate our decision: Today, the average wholesale price of 1 ton of hard coal is Z450. On the average, its production cost is Z700.

Its new price will be approximately Z900, which is still only barely more than half the world market price of Z1,500. All in all, the overall value of the industrial raw materials produced will amount, at the increased prices, to Z830 billion next year, which will be approximately one-fifth of the market value of the gross means of production, the deputy Pricing Commission chairman concluded the discussion. Premier Edward Babiuch stressed in his program speech that the present price subsidy system "is different by far from one we could call socially reasonable" and announced that this situation will be changed, but only gradually, in the course of several years, because one must not act precipitately in this area. In an article analyzing the issue, the weekly POLITYKA noted: A transformation of the price subsidy system "calls for a transformation of the entire price policy and social policy and, consequently, requires measures that extend to our system of planning and direction as a whole." The first important steps on the path of resolving the economic problems have been made in Poland.

WARSAW PZPR COMMITTEE ADDRESSES PARTY MEMBERS ON STOPPAGES

AU221216 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Aug 80 p 8

[Report signed "D.S.": "For Joint Interests--PZPR Committee's Letter to Warsaw Party Organization Members"]

[Text] In connection with the present socioeconomic situation the Executive Body of the PZPR Committee in Warsaw has sent a letter to all members and candidates of the Warsaw Party Organization. Referring to the lively discussions among working people in the past few weeks and to internal factory debates, which, unfortunately, have at times been accompanied by work stoppages, the Executive Body states that these discussions and debates concern the important problems agitating the people.

The letter said: "There are many sore spots and shortcomings, all of which require serious treatment, effective measures by management in enterprises and by local and central administrations, the increased concern of party bodies and organizations and the active participation of trade union."

This is precisely the position assumed by the Warsaw Committee at its plenum a few days ago [12 Aug]. Seeing the need to continue a constructive discussion of all the problems requiring a solution, the Executive Body has instructed--in the wake of the plenum's resolution--all party bodies and organizations, as well as party members to mobilize all resources in order to create an atmosphere of orderly and productive work, which is necessary if this year's plans are to be implemented. This is the basic condition for "maintaining a normal order of life, safeguarding the interests of our families and effectively solving essential social problems." "Ensuring calm and orderly work is now a problem of the highest importance, is a reason for our existence and is the supreme interest of every one of us. [quotes as published] The letter stresses that work stoppages are causing considerable economic losses and irreparable social waste. In addition they are food for the people with anarchistic and aggressive attitudes. Also, antisocialist elements seeking an open political provocation and trying to sow confusion and unrest regardless of consequences are beginning to use for their own ends the discussions among workers. While trying to solve our urgent problems, we must resolutely oppose attempts to use the creative discussions and talks among working people for ends that are inconsistent with their interests. The letter continues: "The Executive Body of the PZPR Committee in Warsaw expresses the profound conviction that the 200,000 members and candidates of the Warsaw Party Organization will honorably fulfill their duty of creating a climate of calm and effective work, of maintaining an undisturbed course of the city's life and of stimulating all the working people to implement the tasks of the socioeconomic development of Warsaw and its voivodship.

"The Executive Body of the Warsaw Committee," the letter concludes, "appeals to all party members and candidates to realize the seriousness of the present situation, to mobilize strength and complete political readiness and to actively counter those who are hindering our community's honest work."

RESULTS OF 12 AUGUST WARSAW PLENUM REVIEWED

AU201045 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial commentary: "Following PZPR Warsaw Committee Plenum-- Through Joint Efforts"]

[Text] The Tuesday plenum of the PZPR committee in Warsaw discussed current socioeconomic problems of Warsaw. The plenum report and discussion made a critical evaluation of shortcomings against the background of achievements as well as of the many needs that are still not satisfied. The discussion was like the one conducted by the working people looking for ways and possibilities of coping with the difficulties that beset the implementation of socioeconomic tasks. We can improve our living standards by increasing economic efficiency, that is, by better utilizing raw and other materials, by improving work organization and the structure of manpower and by increasing economic efficiency, and by increasing the effectiveness of management and planning. This is the task of all economic units and all working people.

The role of party members and of basic party organizations and bodies acquires greater dimensions against the background of the aforementioned problems. More than ever before the distinctive feature of party work in every workers collective must be a critical and honest evaluation of performance and efforts to indicate the ways of implementing tasks, to exact increased responsibilities from people and to make them account consistently for the implementation of plans and for the reasons for various shortcomings. Increased responsibility for the implementation of contracted proposals and demands and efforts to see that every party member and all party bodies honor such implementation are an important party task. In addition, party bodies must strengthen ties with all working people. We must talk about our common problems with candor and in a language everyone understands. We must thus talk about achievements, shortcomings, difficulties, failures and the ways of ensuring more effective work.

Every correct evaluation of the results of work and activities should sum up what has been achieved and what is to be achieved. It should list needs and indicate shortcomings and the possibilities for removing them. The Warsaw party organization follows this principle in its daily work when appraising the implementation of Warsaw Voivodship's socioeconomic tasks. These issues are a standing concern of the secretariat and the executive body of the Warsaw committee as well as of plenary sessions. One of these sessions analyzed the working conditions in Warsaw factories and adopted directives for party bodies and organizations. Last January a session tackled the problems of improving economic efficiency in all Warsaw factories and institutions.

The Tuesday plenum of the Warsaw committee outlined tasks in a situation of changing conditions, which are becoming more difficult, and drew part cular attention to certain unfavorable symptoms in the implementation of the party's socioeconomic program. In the economy these symptoms are primarily increased production costs, increased consumption of raw and other materials, unjustifiable increases in stocks of goods and in personal costs as well as the worsening structure of employment. We should also bear in mind that in the first months of 1980 there appeared serious difficulties and strains that disturbed the regularity of the supplies of materials and coproduction elements, especially of imported materials.

The necessary measure and decisions sponsored by the party body have helped make some progress in may sectors. Despite strains and difficulties, Warsaw industries fulfilled 57 percent of the annual plan for saleable production in the first 7 months of 1980. Only a small number of factories, mainly cooperative enterprises, lagged behind. Still, the failure of some factories to fulfill their goods production plans has been responsible for a shortage of such articles in the market a tape recorders, radio recorders, chemical compounds and some foods. Enterprises and and administration should critically analyze these symptoms.

A similar situation exists in construction trades. The planned expansion fo the Warsaw transportation system, tidying up and developing new settlements and eliminating the backlog of the construction of shopping and service facilities is certainly a positive achievement, but we must bear in mind that construction trades continue to be inconsistentinimplementing housing tasks. They could improve their performance by improving the organization system in enterprises and building sites. The program for improvements must now be rapidly and consistently implemented. As the plenum discussion stressed, this implementation should the current working conditions in building sites so that better performance is encouraged.

The plenum discussion noted that the industrial and agricultural strains and difficulties had adversely affected the market situation. The supply of many goods is inadequate to meet the needs of the people in foodstuffs and industrial goods. However, it happens that the goods unavailable in their shops are abundant in wholesale stores. People are right to be annoyed with the unequal supplies because of repairs, stocktaking and so on and with the spreading speculation in the goods in short supply.

This is why the performance of the entire trading organizaion must be improved, control checks must be intensified and opening hours must meet the needs of the population. The measures taken so far should ensure increased supplies of foods, industrial goods and heating materials in the second half of this year. This critical evaluation of the situation must not obscure the enormous efforts of the overwhelming majority of reliable and honest trade workers.

Difficult but earnest debates are going on in Warsaw's factories and enterprises. Those taking part in them are expressing the considerable concern of the community and the working people for the further development of their factories and for their living conditions.

Economic difficulties and strains and the fact that some proposals, demands and obligations are not being implemented everywhere, adversely affect the mood of the community. Very often people forget the changes for the better in many spheres of life and, in certain situations, stress our difficulties and shortcomings. Of course, it is necessary to talk about these difficulties. Generally speaking, the demands that they be eliminated or that proposals be implemented are just. But it is important that all this should take place in an atmosphere of calm and normal work for the good of all of us. However, as the plenum stressed, in some shops of a number of factories there have been work disturbances and stoppages, during which just demands the present economic situation.

Yesterday's Warsaw committee plenum spoke with candor and frankness about the problems agitating the work forces of the Warsaw enterprises and all the Warsaw people. The plenum deliberated about what can be done and how to meet just demands an to effectively improve economic efficiency. [paragraph continues]

For example, it is necessary to restore the status of production sessions, which should be forums of frank and candid discussions. The role of trade unions, which represent the working people, must also increase. We must strengthen respect for one's rights as well as for one's duties. We must eliminate demagogic demands.

The collective effort of all the working people, a high standard of social and civic discipline, political commitment and responsibility of social activists and militant attitudes of all members and candidates of the 200,000-strong Warsaw party organization, the Tuesday plenum noted among other things, are a condition for fully implementing this year's plans and a basic condition for a correct climate and a good sociopolitical situation in our voivodship.

YOUTH DAILY POLLS WORKERS ON WORK STOPPAGES

AU201455 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 25-27 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Summary] "As TRYBUNA LUDU and other media have reported, production stoppages have occurred in some factories. Some workers have reached the conclusion that the settling of social, living and organizational problems in this way is justifiable. However, many do not agree with such a stand and stress that our expectations are a result of the present ambitions which are higher than they were years ago. This is true. In the final reckoning work stoppages damage the interests of the all the people. As Poles, as a nation, we are all losing. What views do the workers we have interviewed hold? We publish below the statements that in our view make a significant contribution to the subject in question."

Seweryn Wroblewski, 46, train engineer in Poznan: People complain about late trains and other railroad shortcomings, but few realize that it is not so much a poor performance by railroadmen as the bad state of rolling stock, tracks and other facilities. There are many problems we would like to see solved, but I do not think they can be solved by work stoppages. What we must now do is to work as effectively as we can.

Czeslaw Niezgoda, foreman in Lublin railroad works: I am not for work stoppages or, as they say, strikes, all workers in our railroad works want to work honestly, and have worked honestly and made some improvements in our working conditions on their own, but there are problems we are unable to solve by ourselves. Our working conditions must somehow be improved. "We stopped work and our basic demands were met. None of us, railroadmen, will grudge his strength and health to raise the quality of work. We have pledged this and we will honor our pledge."

Antoni Drozd, 32, grinder in the Wroclaw Agromet-Archimedes factory: Irregular supplies of materials hinder our work. The occasional bursts of work to catch up with schedules are not good for quality. Also one is furious when one runs all over town and cannot buy what one wants. No wonder one's work suffers. Nevertheless, I do not think that losing production time can cure these ills. What we want is increasingly effective work and more control in the market.

Eugeniusz Kalka, 30, turner in the Agromet-Archimedes factory: I am for actively participating in factory meetings to discuss remedies for the present situation, but I am against work stoppages. Unfortunately, our proposals and demands are often left unanswered. Trade unions should be closer to workers. "Only too often we cannot find a common language. We must not have situations where no one deigns to tell us that our proposals with regard to the current conditions in our shop have been accepted or rejected."

Jacek Hesolowski, 25, fitter in the H. Cegielski factory in Poznan: There is only one way to improve the situation: To ensure regular supplies of production materials. The fact that other factories fail to observe coproduction schedules creates strains and unrest among workers and makes them apathetic. But our factory is not blameless either. Most of us try to find out what to do to avoid shortcomings and to work more effectively. "But there are also workers who are passive and want to drift through the present difficult situation. And there are those who think that advertising their ambitions by work stoppages is the best and the most effective solution for all problems. I cannot agree with them."

Stanislaw Chelkowski, 27, crane operator at Komuna Paryska shipyards in Gydnai: "Everything depends on good work organization and on correctly evaluating our proposals. I do not think that work stoppages can produce good results because, after all, we should continue implementing plans, which are a condition for the country's further development and for better living standards. But, on the other hand, we know best how our national assets are wasted. We talk about these problems at party and youth meetings, but it seems to me that it is only too rarely that we discuss our problems with the necessary candor. And these problems are increasing from day to day. It is also very seldom that those meetings are attended by someone competent to answer our questions."

Marek Fornal, 21, mill operator in Batory foundry in Chorzow: There is nothing to prevent effective production, provided we stick to common sense in complicated situations. In the past 2 years we have had such situations, but we have been able to solve the problems in question by candid talks and discussions.

Andrzej Krolewicz, 29, head miner in Slask mine in Ruda Slaska: As a youth organization we pledged to remove without payment some old mining linings to save some millions of zlotys, but our management told us to stick to our regular jobs. This was wrong. How could we see our project through? We took it to the workers self-government conference and now we are allowed to remove the linings in question. I do not think that unconsidered work stoppages can solve any disputed problems.

Boguslaw Nejman, 34, foreman in Ostroleka meat plant: Frankly speaking, our work force did not quite understand the decision on applying commercial prices to some meat products. This increase in the cost of living was felt most by the lowest paid workers in our plant, that is, by all the manual workers. It came to a work stoppage. My department stopped work last. Personally I am against solving problems in this way, but an ill-conceived solidarity decided the issue. The work stoppage in our department was responsible for delaying 5 tons of meat for the market, and yet such supplies greatly determine the mood of the community. My view is that we will not solve our problems in that way. Solutions should be looked for in the course of talks within the existing facilities and institutions such as trade unions, workers self-government conferences and the party."

[Editorial Comment] "Workers' statements unequivocally confirm that work stoppages lead nowhere. All the workers we interviewed stressed that such stoppages will not improve the economic situation and that only honest and effective work can relieve the present difficulties.

"But, as the workers said quite clearly, there are too many symptoms of bad work organization in certain factories, poor productivity and inconsistent quality of production. We complain of too many cases of absenteeism and careless attitudes toward work. The list of shortcomings, about which we should primarily ask ourselves, is much longer, but the point is not to point out details. The point is that all of us realize the obvious truth that only honest work in every job can help us achieve our planned results.

"We have a good program for the country's development. It was outlined with precision by the eighth party congress. What we need now is consistency in implementing planned tasks. We need consistency and iron discipline in implementing our difficult tasks.

"Specific directives as re ard the implementation of those tasks were discussed by the premier in his expose in the Sejm. The program presented to the Sejm outlined clearly and comprehensively the government measures to improve the economic and social situation. It stressed that only efforts to improve economic effectiveness, to bring plans in line with our potential and to sparingly use raw and other materials can help meet the aspirations of our people.

"Every reasonable citizen of our country realizes that not all needs can be met right now simply because we cannot do it. That is why the attempts to extort, here and there, unjustified material advantages must elicit resistance. Let us bear in mind that there can be no prosperity, no matter how much money we have in our pockets, if the supply of market goods is poor. That is why our primary efforts must be concentrated on increasing production.

"That is what the workers we interviewed had in mind."

EMIGRE PAPER ON STRIKES, POSSIBLE USSR STANCE

WA210800 London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 13 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] A bus drivers strike, causing disorganized city transportation broke out in Warsaw. On the other hand, the workers in the municipal city cleaning plants returned to work. Disputes have arisen in the PZPR leadership on what attitude to assume toward the present wave of strikes. Moscow is observing the demands of the Polish populace for a liberalization of the system with uneasiness.

The Warsaw bus drivers strike affected 4 of the 10 streetcar depots, but it is very likely that it will spread. Even a partial withdrawal of buses from operation caused great transportation difficulties in Warsaw. This was especially felt during the morning hours during travel to work and in the afternoon hours when returning from work.

Most drivers of the approximate 300 buses are standing idle in the depot on Chelmska Street. The striking workers declined to hold talks with Western reporters yesterday. One of them said outright: "I would like to talk with you, but I am afraid."

The reporters observed that in the center of Warsaw yesterday there was significantly less streetcar traffic than normal. It is not known, however, whether a strike among the streetcar conducters began also.

The Press Is Silent

The bus drivers strike is very embarrassing for the regime, for it cannot be hidden. The mass media in Poland has been silent on the subject of the wave of strikes.

Only local dailies, as for example, in Lublin, were giving reports about the local strikes. The populace was finding out about the situation in the country only from the broadcasts of the Western radio stations, such as the BBC and Radio Free Europe. The lack of buses on the streets of Warsaw is a clear manifestation of the ferment among the workers.

Streetcleaners Return To Work

After a 7-day strike, the workers from the city cleaning plants returned to work. A member of the strike committee, Marek Glessmann, was freed after a 7-hour interrogation by the militia. The police also searched the residences of several other members of the strike committee. As we made known in yesterday's DZIENNIK POLSKI, this was the first instance of an arrest by the militia of a leader of the workers during the present wave of strikes, which began on 1 July after the announcement by the Government of the Polish People's Republic of an increase in the price of meat.

It is not known what the situation in Lodz is like, where a strike broke out again in one of the large textile plants.

Internal Dissensions

According to the reports of Western correspondents in Warsaw, there are disputes within the PZPR Political Bureau on what attitude to take toward the ferment among the workers.

Dogmatists, especially those who are older, are demanding a tough policy against the strikers. On the other hand, the "more liberal" wing of the Political Bureau sees the need for deep social reforms. Among others, it apparently agrees with permitting candidates for free trade unions. However, the most "liberal" members of the Political Bureau, obviously, will never agree to a weakening of the authority of the Communist Party over Poland. The future intentions of the regime authorities may be clarified in the announced press conference by the member of the Political Bureau, Jerzy Lukaszewicz.

Economic Difficulties

The present wave of strikes exacerbates the economic difficulties of the Polish People's Republic. It increases the rate of inflation, which undoes the increases gained by the workers, mainly from 10 to 15 percent, in a short period of time. The indebtedness of Poland in the West at the present time amounts to over 19 billion dollars, from which interest has to be paid. It is very difficult to get additional Western credits. Next week, Gierek is going to Hamburg to meet with FRG Chancellor Schmidt. The PZPR leader will certainly be soliciting for a new loan in West Germany.

The Position of Moscow

The present situation in Poland undoubtedly is arousing uneasiness in Moscow. The very fact of impunity of the strikes in a communist state, where they are forbidden, is unparalleled. The workers' demands are going considerably farther than simply demanding a wage increase. They are demanding the right to strike, and what is still more important, free trade unions. In the eyes of the Kremlin, this is an outright revolt.

Is There Danger of USSR Intervention?

The Western press is wondering if Poland is in danger of Soviet military intervention. Generally, the consensus is that Moscow would do this very unwillingly. [paragraph continues]

To be sure, the Moscow Olympics have ended, but the conference in Madrid is nearing, which will examine how the particular states are complying with the declaration signed in Helsinki. In addition, and this is most important, the Soviets are not sure of the loyalty regarding the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic and even of the security authorities--the UB--that is, the Security Service. Even battles of short duration would be an unheard-of compromise and loss of face by Moscow.

CORRESPONDENT SEES CONTROVERSY IN U.S. TO DIRECTIVE 59

AU191502 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Aug 80 p 7

["Controversy Around Washington's New Nuclear Strategy"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP, Washington--PAP CORRESPONDENT STANISLAW GLABINSKI WRITES: THE DISCLOSURE THAT THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION HAS WORKED OUT A NEW NUCLEAR STRATEGY CONTINUES TO CAUSE INCREASING CONTROVERSY AND OPPOSITION IN THE UNITED STATES.

U.S. public opinion is becoming increasingly disturbed by the fact that the U.S. administration is taking measures that, in the view of society, help increase the threat to and diminish the stability of the international situation.

FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER WAS UNEQUIVOCALLY CRITICAL OF THE ISSUE. IN A PUBLIC STATEMENT HE SAID: "I DO NOT THINK THAT THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN IS THE BEST MOMENT FOR ANNOUNCING A NEW NUCLEAR STRATEGY. IT IS A SUBJECT PREGNANT WITH CONSEQUENCES THAT WILL AFFECT OUR RELATIONS WITH THE USSR AND THE ATMOSPHERE IN THE UNITED STATES ITSELF."

Analyzing the administration's decision and new nuclear strategy, a New York TIMES commentator is convinced that the decision concerns the plan to build a system of the MX missiles, that is intercontinental missiles kept at mobile pads. The commentator thinks that the construction of that system suggests that the U.S. Government wants to be able to launch the first nuclear strike, which involves the need to define new strategic tactics.

It has been revealed that the work, which had begun long ago, on a new tactic of nuclear strategy roused resolute doubts among experts in various federal departments, especially in the Department of State.

The issue is acquiring growing prominence in the United States and is producing increasingly tangible fears in the U.S. community.

DIPLOMAT DENIES REPORTS ON STRIKES OVER FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEMS

AU211338 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Romania is of the opinion "that it is necessary to act far more resolutely against the forces that are obstructing detente," declared embassy counselor Andrei Dorobantu, Romanian charge d'affaires in Vienna, yesterday before journalists in Vienna on the occasion of the forthcoming Romanian national holiday on 23 August. Moreover, he resolutely denied that there had also been strikes in Romania because of food supply bottlenecks. Such reports are "fabrications," Dorobantu said.

The reports had claimed that some 3,000 workers of an enterprise in Tirgoviste, 80 kilometers northeast of Bucharest, had gone on strike for several hours because of the poor meat supply. The Romanian diplomat stressed that his country continues to advocate the simultaneous disbandment of the military blocs in Europe and the conclusion of an agreement on renunciation of the use and threat of force as well as abstention from the use of nuclear and conventional arms. At the Vienna forces reduction talks one should reach an agreement as quickly as possible on the reduction of troops and arms in central Europe which would have a favorable effect on the establishment of a climate of trust and detente.

The charge d'affaires furthermore drew attention to state and party chief Ceausescu's proposal to organize before 1984 a new conference for European cooperation at the level of state and government chiefs, as well as to the Romanian action program for disarmament.

Dorobantu noted with satisfaction the multifaceted development of Romanian-Austrian relations. The aim of doubling the trade exchange between the two countries in the period 1976 to 1980 has been attained, he said.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES KARMAL ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

AU211352 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Aug 80 p 3

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Comrade Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]

[Text] On the occasion of the independence anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, I want to convey to you sincere congratulations and wishes for health, and to the friendly Afghan people wishes for success in the progressive and democratic development of their country.

I am convinced that the cooperation between our parties and countries will further develop, in the interests of the Romanian and Afghan peoples, and of the general cause of international peace, detente and cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES JAPANESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION

AU211820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, R.C.P. general secretary, received Sinici Takahara, member of the Standing Presidium, and Tutomu Hosino, member of the Presidium of the C.C. of the Japanese Communist Party who pay a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The interview was attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., and by Ghizela Vass, member of C.C. of the RCP.

During the interview highly assessed was the evolution of the relations of friendship and solidarity established between the R.C.P. and the Japanese Communist Party.

Views were also exchanged on current questions of the international situation and the international communist and working-class movement. It was considered that the world political life is marked by a series of complex, still unsolved problems which spell serious danger at peoples' (?peace) and independence. It was considered that everything must be done for the political, negotiated settlement of the tension and conflicts existing in various regions of the world. Setting out from the present situation, the R.C.P. and Japanese Communist Party consider that the efforts of all people should be intensified for the fastest possible passage to concrete measures on military disengagement, on disarmament, nuclear first of all. In this sense, the importance was emphasized of an adequate preparation and unfolding of the Madrid meeting, so that it may meet the peoples' expectations, give fresh and powerful impulse to the translation into life as a unitary whole of the Helsinki Final Act, to the broad and unhampered development of the inter-state collaboration. It was also considered necessary to take most resolute action for the eradication of underdevelopment, of the gaps among states, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenji Miyamoto, the chairman of the Presidium of the C.C. of the Japanese Communist Party.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MEXICAN COMMUNIST LEADER

AU211827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, received Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, secretary-general of the C.C. of the Mexican Communist Party P.C.M., who is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

During the interview they extensively informed each other on the current and future preoccupations of the R.C.P. and P.C.M., and exchanged views on the current problems of world situation, of international communist and working-class movement.

The good relations of friendship and collaboration between the R.C.P. and the P.C.M. were evoked and the joint determination was expressed to develop them, to expand reciprocal information and swap of experience between the two parties. The stand of the two parties was reaffirmed regarding the necessity of strengthening the unity of action, collaboration and solidarity among the communist and workers' parties grounded on fully equal rights, strict observance of each party's right to elaborate its own general political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with each country's national realities and without any outside interference.

The general secretary of the R.C.P. and the secretary general of the Mexican Communist Party expressed the determination of the two parties to contribute to the further expansion and divesification of relations between Romania and Mexico in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other domains.

The exchange of views on the current world political situation revealed the concern of the two parties for the course of international situation which is still marked by a train of serious problems, by phenomena and actions which create ever higher dangers to the peoples' peace and independence. Nicolae Ceausescu and Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo considered that in these conditions, an ever more active collaboration is required among the communist, socialist, and social-democratic parties, among all the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces, for halting this dangerous course of events, for resuming and continuing the course toward detente, toward the observance of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, recognition of each people's right to a free and self-reliant development toward non-recourse to the use or threat with force. The general secretary of the R.C.P. and the secretary-general of the C.C. of the Mexican Communist Party showed that of special importance in these conditions is the political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict existing in various zones of the world, the halting of the arms race, the reduction of military expenditures and the passage to urgent and concrete disarmament measures, of nuclear disarmament first of all. Stressed was the importance of the thorough preparation of this-autumn Madrid meeting.

Mentioning the deep revolutionary and social changes taking place in the world, in Latin America included, they highlighted the special importance of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the peoples aginst the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist forces, the rallying of all efforts on a national and regional plane for the important economic and social thriving of each nation, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order. Within this frame-work highlighted was the necessity of the good preparation of the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to the new economic order and meant to secure the more rapid progress of all countries, of the lagging ones first of all, as well as the world political and economic stability.

BURTICA RECEIVES VENEZUELAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU212105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received, on August 21, Luciano Valero, minister of agriculture and livestock of the Republic of Venezuela, who now visits Romania. During the talk the sides tackled aspects related to the development of the trade exchanges and the present stage of the Romanian-Venezuelan cooperation ventures, bringing to the fore possibilities of amplifying and diversifying mutually advantageous collaboration in various domains of economy. Expressed was the sides joint will to take action in view of intensifying bilateral collaboration and of improving the trade exchanges between the two countries.

GREEK EDA LEADER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 21 AUGUST

AU212110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--Ilias Iliou, leader of the United Democratic Left of Greece--EDA, arrived in Bucharest on August 21, as guest of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Ghizela Vass, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy head of section at the C.C. of the R.C.P., by party activists.

PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST PARTY CHAIRMAN MACEDO ARRIVES

AU212104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--Antonio Macedo, chairman of the Portuguese Socialist Party, arrived in Bucharest on August 21, for a Romanian visit at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., and Ghizela Vass, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

CONSTANTIN-LED DELEGATION MEETS WITH ZIMBABWE PRESIDENT

AU212047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Salisbury, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--As part of the official visit they pay to Zimbabwe Republic, at head of a Romanian party and government delegation, Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., first deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the C.C. of the U.C.Y., were received by Canaan Banana, president of the Zimbabwe Republic, on August 20.

The president of the Zimbabwe Republic was conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes from President Nicolae Ceausescu. Thanking warmly, President Canaan Banana requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed best wishes and gratitude for the multilateral support granted to the Zimbabwe people both prior to and after the winning of independence. During the talk, they exchanged views at length on the domains in which relations of economic collaboration can be established between Romania and Zimbabwe, and emphasis was placed on Romania's possibilities of cooperating in the achievement in Zimbabwe of projects in farming, mining, machine-building and transport.

NICULESCU CONFERS WITH IBRD ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

AU211056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (AGERPRES)--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister, minister of finance, received Miodrag Stojiljkovic, assistant executive director at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development--IBRD, on August 21.

During the interview, they discussed problems regarding the development of Romania's collaboration with IBRD.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS ON WORSENING SITUATION IN POLAND

AU211726 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] In Poland, the 3 million party members have been familiarized with the tense situation in the country and the forthcoming tasks. Cardinal Wyszynski appealed for peace and order and productive work, but also for less exports and a better life for the people. TRYBUNA LUDU says that a destabilization of Poland would be a threat to peace in Europe and the world. Here is what Zoran Gortanovic, TANJUG correspondent in Poland, reports on the events in Poland.

In these complex and difficult times for the country, the PZPR has activated to the maximum its 3 million members. Meetings have been held since yesterday in all party organizations and members are being familizarized on the basis of a special letter by the Central Committee Secretariat with the tasks and the actions taken by the party.

The Catholic Church has also spoken. Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski has held prayers in the south of Poland, in Silesia, in the presence of a papal delegate. He called for peace and order. He advocated more justice and morals, more productivity and enthusiasm in work, sensible borrowing by the country, but also less exports and better satisfaction of the needs of the people. He said that there are difficulties along any road on which one proceeds.

Polish television last night familiarized the public here with the message of Cardinal Wyszynski, who has led the Catholic Church in Poland for more than 30 years.

Party organ TRYBUNA LUDU in an editorial commentary today appeals for necessary elementary peace to be ensured everywhere. Only a socialist Poland may be truly independent and secure, the newspaper stresses. Let us put it clearly: We are facing activities that are designed to achieve a dramatic confrontation and a state of a deep and long-lasting crisis in the country, TRYBUNA LUDU says today. The working people in Poland do not want this crisis, and nobody in Europe and in the world who looks at matters realistically wants it, the newspaper emphasizes. A destabilization of the situation in Poland is not in the interest of world peace. The destabilization in Poland can be desired only by the enemies of Poland and the enemies of cooperation and relaxation in Europe. These enemies must be resisted. This can be done only by the working collectives, all the patriotic forces of society, and above all the Polish party, TRYBUNA LUDU says.

The circumstances surrounding the negotiations between the striking collectives on the Baltic and the representatives of the Polish Government is assessed by the observers here as follows: There are two kinds of demands. One kind can be discussed at once and some agreement is possible on them. These demands pertain to an improvement in the system and an improvement of the living and working conditions of the citizens. However, Poland cannot negotiate on the demands of the other kind. These demands, it is pointed out here, concern the essence of socialist Poland. Therefore there can be no agreement.

The situation on the Baltic, which is strike-bound, is getting worse and worse. Public transportation is not functioning in the towns. Other public services are also not functioning, or are functioning only partially. The supply situation is also getting worse and worse. It is reported from there that for the time being, only the necessary quantities of bread and meat products are provided regularly to the people.

POLITIKA Analysis of Situation

AU211410 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 80 p 2

[TANJUG article: "The Causes of Poland's Current Economic Problems: The Burden of Difficulties Is Not Small"]

[Text] In terms of the level of its industrial development and its gross national income per capita Poland is one of the world's more highly developed countries.

Thus Poland annually processes about 17 million tons of oil and produces more than 200 million tons of coal and its annual output of electric power totals about 100 billion kilowatt hours. At the same time the annual production capacity of Poland's steel plants is somewhat more than 19 million tons and its factories "deliver" annually 350,000 automobiles and about 50,000 trucks. The country's cement plants produce annually nearly 20 million tons of their important building material for construction projects. Under normal weather conditions Poland's grain harvest very often exceeds a total of 20 million tons of grain.

However, like many other countries, Poland has been passing through a gloomy economic period for a long time now. The reasons for this situation must be sought in numerous external factors, but some of the reasons are of an internal subjective nature. According to Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, himself, "First of all in recent years the country has spent more than it has produced." On the other hand the effect of "the import factor"--the raw materials and energy crisis and a deterioration of the world market situation--has also been strongly felt. The unfavorable weather conditions that lasted for a long time and have seriously damaged the anticipated harvest yield have been "added" to all this. However, it is obvious that there have also been subjective shortcomings, something that is shown among other things by the fact that over 200 leading officials in important economic branches have been replaced within a short period.

Briefly, the burden of Poland's economic difficulties is not small and a recovery most certainly cannot be expected overnight. After all, Premier Babiuch, too, indicated that in his latest public address to the nation. Judging by all available evidence, the Polish economy faces two basic problems: foreign debts and market supply. The latter provides an important footnote to the current strikes which, according to some reports, have been shaking Poland with greater or lesser intensity already for 6 weeks now.

Foreign Commitments

According to some sources, Poland's foreign debts now total more than $17 billion (according to other sources, this figure is $20 billion) and the country must allot some $7 billion this year alone for foreign debt repayments. For this reason the Polish Government has taken a number of measures to restrict imports and simultaneously to expand exports, especially imports from and exports to the convertible currency markets. It is claimed that the results have not failed to materialize and that in the first half of this year Poland achieved a positive balance in its foreign trade. But the repayments of the credits received are a very heavy burden; according to some calculations, this year alone Poland must assign two thirds of foreign exchange earned in the convertible currency markets for these credits.

On the other hand, during the 1971-76 period Poland invested enormous funds in purchasing the latest technology from the West. [paragraph continues]

These purchases made possible the construction of a large number of new factories and the reconstruction of a number of existing ones. But it is claimed that the productivity in these factories is not high enough, something that has made the repayment of foreign debts incurred for them more difficult. That is also one of the most painful points of the Polish economy

The Lagging of Agriculture

To all this were then added the bad climatic conditions that made an already unfavorable situation in agriculture even worse. This branch of the economy is also essentially lagging behind its planned tasks because of the small-scale arable land operations (80 percent of land are privately owned), outdated technology and agrotechnical operations and a system that basically lacks incentive.

The state has neutralized these shortcomings of the country's agriculture to the gteatest extent by large subsidies and consequently food prices have not changed for a number of years now. But, as a result of this, nearly 40 percent of the budget "has gone" into subsidies in agriculture, something that cannot be maintained indefinitely. And on the other hand the market has periodically "slumped" into shortages of staples. Thus the strange paradox has developed that the purchasing power of the Poles has exceeded supply in the market. When the government tried "to channel" this by a correction of meat prices, many protests were made that subsequently turned into mass work stoppages.

However, Poland's economic potential inspires confidence and hope that the current difficulties will be overcome. Time, sacrifices and apparently also certain "corrections" of the system itself are the conditions for overcoming them. It seems that despite the seriousness of the situation everything is nevertheless moving in that direction.

'INCREASED CONCERN' ABOUT AFGHANISTAN FELT IN MOSCOW

AU212020 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Increased concern about the further development of the situation in Afghanistan is felt in Moscow. This is indicated by the considerable increase in the number of reports and commentaries on events in that country. Soviet information media have given much publicity to the statements by Afghan President Babrak Karmal about increased foreign interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Foreign observers in Moscow assess that the latest diplomatic activities of the government in Kabul have indirectly confirmed that the clashes between the Afghan Army and the Islamic rebels have increased in the meantime. The Soviet news agency TASS has also carried assertions about foreign interference, stating among other things that the counterrevolutionaries are armed with increasingly modern types of weapons. The Soviet news agency also reports the concern of the Indian Government because of the increased arming of Pakistan. The report points out that Pakistan has allowed the use of its territory for aggression against Afghanistan and that it appears as the main support of the propaganda offensive against India and the Soviet Union.

Assessing these positions of the Soviet information media, the observers in Moscow believe that they indicate an expansion of the military involvement of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and an even larger scale armed, political and economic aid to Babrak Karmal's government.

DORONJSKI TALKS WITH ITALIAN COMMUNIST BERLINGUER

LD211540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Brioni, 21 Aug (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, met today at Brioni with Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], who is in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During a friendly and cordial conversation they exchanged views on topical international problems. On this occasion, too, identity of views of the LCY and the PCI was expressed on important international questions. Both sides expressed concern about the deterioration in the international situation and about the long-standing hotbeds of crisis in the world.

Stevan Doronjski and Enrico Berlinguer expressed the readiness of the LCY and the PCI to continue active work in the interest of the policy of detente, equal cooperation and peaceful and just solution of all disputes in order to overcome the present situation of tension in the world and to strengthen world peace. In this connection, they emphasized the importance of the forthcoming meeting in Madrid on European security and cooperation. The contribution made by the nonaligned countries to the preservation of detente and to the struggle for its transformation into a world process was also emphasized.

Views on the development of relations in the workers and communist movement and on the bilateral cooperation between the LCY and the PCI were also exchanged. Both sides noted that this cooperation is being very successful developed in keeping with the principles of independence and mutual respect.

The talks also dealt with the internal activities of the LCY and the PCI.

DORONJSKI VISITS BAKARIC IN HOSPITAL

LD211945 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1913 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Aug (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Stevan Doronjski today visited the member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr Vladimir Bakaric who is hospitalized in the Zagreb military hospital.

LJUBICIC VISITS MOSTAR AIRCRAFT PLANT

LD211434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Mostar, 21 Aug (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today spent the day in Mostar where, together with his associates, he visited the production departments of the Soko work organization. The guests were acquainted with the production program and results achieved by this work organization in aircraft production.

During his stay in Mostar, Nikola Ljubicic also acquainted himself with the socioeconomic development of the Mostar municipality.

IVAN LOVRIC VIEWS LCY TASKS IN DEFENSE

AU211655 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 80 p 9

[Dr Ivan Lovric article in "Views and Opinions" column: "What Are the Committees for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection"--"Excerpts From a Lecture Held at the Political School of the League of Communists in the Organs and Organizations of the Federation, published by RADNICKA STAMPA in its 'Political School' Series"]

[Excerpts] The basic organizations of the League of Communists must more quickly overcome the still existing practice that matters of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the basic organizations of associated labor and the local communities are treated as a special sector with which the self-managing organs and sociopolitical organizations deal from time to time or which is left to a specialized professional service, body or organ.

One cannot speak about a developed system of all-people's defense and social self-protection nor about its successful functioning in a basic organization of associated labor or local community in which self-management is not developed, in which working people and citizens do not responsibly perform their self-managing rights and obligations, in which the work discipline is poor and so forth.

Self-Managing Source

Therefore socialist self-management is the basic source of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the level of its development is its prerequisite and limiting factor. Where there is more self-management, the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is more developed, and vice versa. The basic organizations of associated labor must not even for a moment lose sight of this fact. In practice insufficient attention is paid to this, which can be seen from the assessments of the political security situation in basic organizations of associated labor, work and local communities, which are most frequently generalized and do not enter into an analysis of the causes of possible focal points of crisis situations and dangers in a given community, so that preventive action can be taken in time in the process of eradicating them and so that the plans of measures and activities in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection can be brought up to date.

Therefore, the essential influence of the basic organizations of the League of Communists on the strengthening of defense and protection activities of society is exerted primarily through a timely solution of all the questions and problems which directly or indirectly reflect on the political feelings of the working people and thus their defense and protection abilities (the development of self-managing relations on the basis of the Law on Associated Labor, the material position of a basic organization of associated labor, work community, local community and so forth; the strengthening of ideopolitical and action unity on the foundations of interdependence, solidarity and responsibility; the struggle against phenomena harming the interests of the working people and citizens; the struggle against careerism, opportunism, "leaderism" [liderstvo] and the like).

Appraisal of the Situation

The appraisal of the political security situation in a basic organization of associated labor, a work or local community is a lasting and continuous task of the organs and organizations of the League of Communists. It is a precondition for efficient measures being taken in good time to eliminate the points and causes weakening the political unity of the collective and its action and working ability, and thus also its defense and protection ability.

Only that basic organization of the League of Communists that realizes its ideological and leading role within the framework of the institutions of the political system of socialist self-management may really realize its role and responsibility in the field of social self-protection, which is to say direct and activate all the institutions and working people in them in eliminating the shortcomings and overcoming the contradictions in the development of socialist self-management, in the material development, in neutralizing the focal points of crisis situations and also possible hostile activities.

The Role of Committees

Therefore, when one speaks about the participation of working people and citizens in the creation and realization of plans and measures of defense and self-protection, there cannot be anybody who is superflous or who is unallocated. This means that the basic organizations of the League of Communists must constantly strengthen their links with the working people and all organized socialist forces. They can perform this most important task primarily through the activities within the SAWP and in all its forms of activities, especially developing and strengthening the way of working in sections.

The right of the League of Communists to coordinate and direct the overall affairs and tasks of all-people's defense and social self-protection proceeds from the responsibility of the League of Communists for the preservation of the achievements of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution and for the defense and protection of socialist, self-managing, independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia. For this purpose committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection have been set up as unified bodies for the functioning of which the basic organizations of the League of Communists are responsible. The basic tasks of the committees is to contribute to greater efficiency, ties and coordination of all the factors of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The committees as unified operative bodies for coordination and directing of matters of all-people's defense and social self-protection do not take over the functions of constitutional and other self-managing organs and organizations in this field. They are a part of the political system, and not above or outside it, and have an emphasized operative political role.

The basic organizations of the League of Communists realize their role and responsibility in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection through the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection.

MEMBERSHIP OF KOSOVO LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS REPORTED

AU182006 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] During the past months the League of Communists of Kosovo has achieved good results in organization and in improving the social, national and age structure of its membership. Correspondent Milisav Milic reports:

The League of Communists of Kosovo now has 86,000 members organized in 3,058 basic organizations. In the first half of the year alone the league admitted more than 4,000 new members. It is noted that the largest number of new members has been admitted from among the ranks of young people, something that attests to the unwavering orientation of the young people to the LCY policy. More than 3,000 new members are young people below the age of 27 years. As a result of this the age structure of the League of Communists has been further improved and now more than 40 percent of the league's members are young people. Twenty-six percent of all members of the League of Communists of Kosovo are workers engaged in direct production operations. If we add to that percentage figure the number of engineers and technicians who are members of the League of Communists and who are engaged in direct production operations, then it can be seen that the social structure of the League of Communists of Kosovo is noticeably improving.

However, the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo believes that the percentage of the newly admitted worker members of the league especially in the industrially developed communities is not satisfactory and that some of the basic organizations of the League of Communists must pay greater attention to the social and class strengthening of the party ranks. This observation also applies to the admission of private agricultural producers to the League of Communists particularly in view of the fact that half of the province's population lives in villages. It is noted that a considerable number of village settlements still lacks the appropriate forms of party organization.

The recent conferences of the League of Communists held in all of the 22 Kosovo communes, too, specifically discussed the need for an assertion of labor and for greater efforts of communists for a more rapid rennaissance of the village. For this reason the organization will examine in the coming days the policy of admissions of agricultural producers and women in villages to the League of Communists to ensure that their numbers among the party ranks will increase.

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATION LINKS--Automatic Telex links were established on 22 July between Belgrade and Beijing and Belgrade and New Delhi. Direct-dial telephone links have been opened from Belgrade to Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Tallin, in addition to the earlier link to Moscow. Since the second half of May, Yugoslavia has had direct-dial telephone connections with 25 European countries. The latest added to the list were Gibraltar, Portugal, Ireland, Iceland, Cyprus and Malta. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 80 p 8 AU]

MAMULA IN CACAK--On 22 July Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and Col Gen Petar Gracanin, commander of the Belgrade army region, visited some army units of the Kragujevac and Cacak garrisons and the Sloboda composite organization of associated labor. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 80 p 6 AU]